Wednesday, November 2, 1966
Kartika 11, 1988(Saka)

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NEW DELHI

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

1821 (Ai) LSD—1.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 2, 1966/ Kartika 11, 1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Wage Board for Journalists

+

*31. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 66 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Wage Board for the Working and Non-working Journalists has submitted its recommendations;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and Government's decision thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Wage Board for Working Journalists has published its proposals of wage structure with a view to invite comments. The Wage Board for Non-journalists is continuing its deliberations. The Wage Boards have to deal with complex issues requiring detailed investigations and have also to take into account the view points of various interests.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Inasmuch as the Government was pleased to say in the last meeting on the 27th July that the progress of the work of the Committee is satisfactory and that the report will come very shortly, may I know the reasons for the inordinate delay?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Wage Board for Working Journalists was appointed on 12th November, 1963 and for Non-journalists on 25th February, 1964. As I have stated in my reply, a very large number of newspaper establishments, and unions running into something like over 9,000 had to be consulted. Because the previous decision of the Wage Board was upset by the decision of the Supreme Court, a set procedure had to be followed. They are trying to expedite it as much as possible. It is ready and we hope the final decision will be announced by the end of next month.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: May I know whether any interim report has been given by the Wage Board? If not, may I know whether Government would request them to give an interim report in view of the importance and urgency of fixation of minimum wages to journalists?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Interim relief was given. It is not proposed to request them to issue an interim report. As I said, the final report is expected to be ready by the end of next month.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Pending the final recommendation of the Wage Board, may I know whether Government has taken any steps to settle the dispute between the workers and management of the *Statesman*?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is entirely a separate question. When a dispute is raised the normal machinery for conciliation and arbitration will come into play.

Shri S M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that there is serious discontent among the Working Journalists regarding the Wage Board Award and the Non-working Journalists are also equally agitated over the non-publication of the recommendations. I would also like to know whether the award is likely to be discussed with the Working Journalists before its final implementation takes place.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The draft of the Award is ready. It has been circulated for comments. They will certainly be given an opportunity to place their point of view before a decision is taken for implementation.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that pending the implementation of the report exploitation of the Working Journalists is going on everywhere and employees are even being dismissed by private newspapers without any rhyme or reason?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mention *Statesman*.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any action has been taken to give them some protection until the Report is finally implemented?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Whenever a dispute arises or whenever any worker feels aggrieved, there is a certain machinery for settling those disputes and that machinery can be taken advantage of.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government has considered the possibility of plugging the loophole in the previous Wage Board's decision which the Supreme Court had come down upon? If the legal lacuna is removed, the implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations can be expedited. Why is that at least not done?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Wage Board will certainly take notice of the decision of the Supreme Court.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों तथा गैर-श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों संबंधी मजूरी बोर्ड ने अपनी अन्तिम सिफारिशें नहीं प्रस्तुत की हैं और उस के संबंध में देश के अन्दर कई जगहों पर हड़तालें इत्यादि चलती रहती हैं तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस की कोशिश कर रही है कि अंतरिम रिपोर्ट वह इन को दे दे और उस के अनुसार सरकार कोई कार्यवाही करे ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं अर्ज कर चुका हूं कि अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट देने का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Apart from the material benefits that might accrue to the journalists after this Wage Board report is published, may I know whether the question of workload for journalists in a particular job is also being gone into by this Wage Board or by another board that the Government has set up?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The question of workload, remuneration and all these aspects were discussed before the Wage Board and the representatives of unions were given full opportunity to place their points of view before the Wage Board.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is the difficulty for Government to take steps to see that such wage boards are not made use of as dilatory devices for justice being done to the employees who are suffering under the spiralling prices? Why can a deadline not be fixed by which the report should be submitted

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This wage board for working journalists is a statutory body and they have to follow a set procedure like the law courts. We from our Ministry go on reminding them that it should be expedited and a decision should be taken as early as possible. That is all that we can do.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua is not in his seat.

Shri Hem Barua: I have been pulled from there by Shri Tyagi.

Mr. Speaker: During Question Hour this should not be done. Even Shri Tyagi is not in his seat.

Shri Hem Barua: Shri Tyagi has pulled me from there to this place and he will not allow me to go there.

Shri Tyagi: Shri Samanta having gone on to the other side I have brought him here.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि जरनलिस्ट्स के वेज बोर्ड ने जो अंतरिम सिफारिशें की हैं अब तक उन सिफारिशों को अनेक समाचार-पत्रों ने कार्यान्वित नहीं किया है यदि ऐसी बात हो तो उन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या मशीनरी बनाई है और जो अंतिम सिफारिशें होंगी उन्हें सभी समाचारपत्र ठीक-ठीक कार्यान्वित कर सकें इस के लिए सरकार क्या मशीनरी बनाने जा रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जहां तक वर्किंग जरनलिस्ट्स वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों का ताल्लुक है वह करीबन इम्प्लीमेंट हो चुकी हैं।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : नहीं हुई हैं।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : करीबन इम्प्लीमेंट हो चुकी हैं। बहुत तसल्लीबख्श उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन है। दूसरा बोर्ड जो है उस का लगभग 75 फीसदी इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हुआ है, हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जो बाकी है वह भी इम्प्लीमेंट हो जाय।

मद्य निषेध

*32. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री हु० चा० लिंग रेड्डी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री 3 अगस्त तथा 7 सितम्बर, 1966 के क्रमश : तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 232 तथा 840 के उत्तरों के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्य निषेध समिति की सिफारिशों के संबंध में राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रियाओं पर सरकार ने विचार कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में सितम्बर, 1966 के मध्य में राज्यों के मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस में क्या निर्णय किये गये थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (घ). सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

मद्य निषेध अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशों के अन्तर्गत आने वाला क्षेत्र बहुत विस्तृत है और सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रियाओं के संदर्भ में उन पर विचार किया है। कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिये शिक्षा, प्रचार तथा प्रकाशन, शीरा, औषधीय प्रसाधन सामग्री आदि के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के उपायों का समर्थन करने वाली सिफारिशों के बारे में बहुत अधिक सहमति थी। राज्य सरकारों से इन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कदम उठाने का अनुरोध किया गया है। केन्द्र में उन सिफारिशों पर भी कार्यवाही की जा रही है, जिन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही की जानी है। प्रवृत्त मद्य निषेध विधि को अच्छी तरह कार्यान्वित करने से संबंधित सिफारिशों के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न मौलिक तथा प्रक्रिया विधियों में संशोधन करना होगा। अतः इस दृष्टि से उनकी जांच की जा रही है। जिन क्षेत्रों में मद्य निषेध लागू नहीं है वहां इस सिफारिश को लागू करने से नीति संबंधी प्रश्न उठते हैं और इसलिये इसके बारे में मुख्य मंत्रियों से विचार विमर्श करना होगा। ऐसा जल्दी से जल्दी किया जायेगा।

केन्द्रीय मद्य निषेध समिति की एक बैठक 15 सितम्बर, 1966 को की गई थी। समिति ने सिफारिश की कि मद्य निषेध की नीति पर आचरण किया जाये और मद्य निषेध के लिये एक सामाजिक वातावरण निर्माण करने की दृष्टि से शिक्षा, प्रचार तथा प्रकाशन के कार्यक्रमों को तीव्र करने, शीरा, औषधीय तथा प्रसाधन सामग्री के दुरुपयोग को रोकने आदि उपायों की समर्थक अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशों का आम तौर पर समर्थन किया गया।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : टेकचन्द कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पिछले साल भर से आई हुई है लेकिन सरकार ने उस पर अभी तक कोई विचार नहीं किया है तो क्या सरकार मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में उस कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट आई है उस पर विचार करेगी और इस ओर कदम उठाने के लिए अभी कितना समय और लगने वाला है।

श्री हाथी : पहली बात तो यह है कि—यह कहना कि कुछ विचार नहीं किया गया है, यह ठीक नहीं है। सेन्ट्रल प्राहिबिशन कमेटी की जो मीटिंग पिछले महीने हुई थी, जिस का जिक्र इस विवरण में किया गया है, इस में लिखा है कि कई बातों पर विचार किया गया है तथा चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज की मीटिंग में भी और बातों पर जरूर विचार करेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ऐसी कितने राज्य हैं, जिन्होंने मद्य निषेध करने के लिये केन्द्र से सहायता मांगी है, यदि हां, तो कितनी सहायता मांगी है तथा क्या मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में इस बात पर भी विचार किया जायगा कि इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जाये?

श्री हाथी : गुजरात राज्य तथा मद्रास राज्य ने सहायता नहीं मांगी है। अन्य राज्यों ने मद्य निषेध की नीति तो स्वीकार कर ली है, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा है कि इस नीति को अमल में लाने के लिये पैसे की जो कुछ जरूरत रहेगी और उनकी आय में जो कमी होगी उतनी कमी केन्द्र सरकार पूरी करेगी।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Considering that Article 47 of the Constitution speaks of the State's endeavour to prohibit consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs injurious to health—I am emphasizing this point, intoxicating drinks and drugs injurious to health—does Government propose to distinguish between drinkers and drunkards. Is the Government aware that the lack of prohibition consciousness is so deep-seated even in govern-

ment circles that among the dog squad of the former Punjab Police there were two dogs Whisky and Brandy, and in the process of division of assets, Whisky has gone to Hariana and Brandy to Punjab? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Surendra Pal Singh.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My main question has not been answered. I referred to Article 47 of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he not confine himself to that part which can be asked and is relevant? Why should he bring in other things?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is relevant.

Mr. Speaker: What has this to do with . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If unfortunately you hold the second part irrelevant, the first part should be answered. There is a directive principle in the Constitution. I have referred to Article 47 of the Constitution.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why should he equate Punjab with Whisky and Hariana with Brandy? We all know that the people of Punjab and the people of Hariana are milk-drinkers.

Mr. Speaker: Both the hon. members might meet the Home Minister and discuss this matter.

Shri Hathi: The hon. Member was right in quoting the directive principle of the Constitution. The difference between drinkers and drunkards is there, but in order to stop that stage, when a person reaches the stage of drunkenness, drinking will have to be prohibited by degrees. A man becomes drunken only when he drinks. We have to reach that stage when drunkenness is stopped.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: It is being said in certain quarters that the policy of prohibition has not succeeded because the Congress Party itself has yet to sort out its own ideas on this basic issue. May I know how far this observation is correct?

Shri Hathi: What the hon. Member says is not generally accepted, but the fact does remain that the States are not very enthusiastic in implementing the policy fully and completely because what they say is that they would like to be reimbursed for the losses which they would sustain.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार का ध्यान नशाबन्दी के संबंध मे तीन असंगतियों की तरफ गया है? निर्देशक सिद्धांतों के बावजूद दिल्ली जैसे राजधानी के शहर में नशाबन्दी नहीं है, राज्यों में है। दूसरे सैनिकों के लिये नशाबन्दी नहीं है, गैर-सैनिक लोगों के लिये नशाबन्दी है, तीसरे कुछ राज्यों में नशाबन्दी को और मजबूत बनाया जा रहा है और कुछ राज्यों में जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश है, चीनी आक्रमण के बाद नशाबन्दी को उठाया गया है। इन असंगतियों को दूर करने के लिये और कोई ठोस नीति बनाने के लिये सरकार के द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे है?

श्री हाथी : जो कुछ मधु लिमये जी ने कहा है इन बातों पर सरकार का ध्यान जरूर गया है और इन में से कई बातों पर अभी जो पिछली मीटिंग हुई थी उस में विचार किया गया था। उस में उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में भी विचार किया गया था।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने तीन असंगतियों के बारे में कहा था, इन्होंने केवल उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे तीनों असंगतियों को देख रहे है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सरकार का दिमाग नशाबन्दी के साथ नहीं है। अगर गांधी जी आज जिन्दा होते तो मजबूरन सरकार नशाबन्दी करती। सरकार के दफ्तरों में, विदेश में हमारे दूतावासों में तथा अन्य जगहों पर

सरकार खुद मद्य पीने को प्रोत्साहन देती है। आपने देखा कि विलायत में हमारे दफ्तरों में जो रहते हैं वे पीते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपने मुझे भी वहां पाया है?

श्री विभूति मिश्र: आपको मैं गवाह मानता हूं। आप मौजूद थे और हमारे हाई-कमिश्नर के लोग पीते थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सरकार गांधी जी के प्रति और देश के प्रति वफादारी रखती है; यदि रखती है तो कितनी जल्दी इस चीज को खत्म करने का विचार कर रही है।

श्री मधु लिमये: यह तो दोगी सरकार है, गांधी जी के सिद्धांतों वाली नहीं।

श्री हाथी: जहां तक केन्द्र सरकार का ताल्लुक है, केन्द्र सरकार इस मद्य निषेध की नीति को अमल में लाने के लिये उत्सुक है। लेकिन उस के अमल में लाने के लिये जो टेंकचन्द कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई है, उसकी कुछ जरूरी रिकमेंडेशन पर, जिनको हम सपोर्टिंग रिकमेंडेशन्ज कहते हैं, सभी एक मत हो गये हैं और अब हम उन पर आहिस्ता, आहिस्ता कदम उठायेंगे।

Shri Hem Barua: As I have very often said, I am against this monstrous fraud called prohibition. Often we have pointed this out. I am personally against this monstrous fraud called prohibition. Yet, may I know whether Government, are aware of the fact that certain States have by now adopted anti-prohibition measures already, and if they have done so, how Government propose to execute prohibition in this country or implement the prohibition policy in this country?

Shri Hathi: I do not think that any State has adopted anti-prohibition measures.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that there are certain States which have done so? For instance, Maharashtra has adopted anti-prohibition measure.

Mr. Speaker: If the answer is not correct, the hon. Member might just write to me. I cannot interfere at this stage.

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा: सिद्धांत रूप में मानने के अलावा मद्यनिषेध सब लोगों के लिये लागू होना चाहिये। क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में, खास तौर पर जहां श्रमिक लोग रहते हैं, मध्यपान से उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ती जा रही है, उन में सामाजिक बुराइयां आ रही हैं, लेकिन जहां पर मद्य निषेध हुआ है, वहां पर सुधार हुआ है। यदि सरकार इस बात को जानती है तो कम से कम उन औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में, जहां लोगों को फायदा हुआ है, इस को लागू करने में क्यों देर कर रही है तथा इस को कब तक लागू करेगी?

श्री हाथी: जहां तक मजदूरों की बात है, मेरा अनुभव है, मद्य निषेध की पालिसी से उन की आर्थिक स्थिति में काफी बेहतरी हुई है, खास कर गुजरात में। मेरा ख्याल है कि मद्य निषेध की पालिसी से मजदूरों की आर्थिक स्थिति जरूर अच्छी होगी और होनी चाहिये।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The statement says that the 'recommendation regarding extension of prohibition to wet areas raises policy issues and has to be discussed with the Chief Ministers'. Am I to understand that because of the failure of prohibition in different parts of the country, the thinking of the Government is not to extend it to other areas?

Shri Hathi: No, that is not the policy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is going to be discussed with the Chief Ministers? He says that Government policy is not to limit it to the present areas but also to extend it to other areas. What are the policy

issues involved for which a discussion is necessary?

Shri Hathi: The policy, as the Tek Chand Committee has reported, is to convert wet areas into dry areas. But for that purpose a discussion is necessary with the Chief Ministers.

Shri Hem Barua: Dry areas have become wet areas by now.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मदिरापान की प्रतिबन्ध योजना के अन्तर्गत सब से बड़ी यह कल्पना थी कि आने वाली पीढ़ी, तरुण और किशोर, इस के शिकार न हों। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई सर्वे हुआ है कि इस उद्देश्य की सिद्धि में कहां तक सफलता प्राप्त हुई है।

श्री हाथी : मैं ने कहा कि अभी तक सारी स्टेट्स में प्रोहिबिशन की पालिसी अमल में नहीं आई है, इस लिये इस का नतीजा बतलाना मुश्किल है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : जब से सरकार ने शराबबन्दी के सिद्धांत को माना है तब से शराब की बिक्री और खपत कितनी बढ़ी है, क्या इस का कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है।

श्री हाथी : शराब की बिक्री बढ़ी है या नहीं इस का पता मुझे नहीं है। लेकिन जहां ड्राई एरिया है वहां नहीं बढ़ी है, वेट एरिया में कुछ बढ़ी है, उस के बढ़ने का एक ही कारण है कि जितनी पब्लिक ओपीनियन क्रिएट होनी चाहिये उतनी नहीं हुई है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : सवाल का उत्तर नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे इस का पता नहीं है कि बढ़ी है या नहीं।

श्री किशन पटनायक : तब वह मंत्री क्यों बने हुए है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की मार्फत पूछना चाहता हूं कि तब वह मंत्री क्यों बने हुए हैं जब उन को इस का पता नहीं है।

Shri Kapur Singh: Has it ever occurred to this Government that prohibition is a fad and a racket and is opposed both to comonsense and to national interests? If so, do they propose to return to sanity now?

Shri Hathi: It is not a fad.

Mr. Speaker: This is not the method of asking questions. It is not necessary to say 'Sir', 'Sir,' 'Sir'. When she stands up, I just note that. But whether I call her or not, that is a different thing altogether.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: My name is there. Yesterday also it happened.

Mr. Speaker: The rising of the Member in his or her place is sufficient pressure on me. He or she need not exercise any other pressure.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: When the hon. Minister has learnt by experience that States which have brought into force prohibition have benefited in other forms like sales tax and income-tax revenue, I would like to know what hesitation or hitch the hon. Home Minister has got in accepting the demand of the State to meet their losses if they bring prohibition, and....

Mr. Speaker: That one would be sufficient, it is quite long.

Shri Hathi: The hon. lady Member is a member of the Central Prohibition Committee, and during the discussion she might have seen and heard the various arguments which were advanced in favour of prohibition, and it was said that in the areas where there is prohibition the income has increased because of sales tax, because the labourers and workers get more money and they use it for entertainment, clothing etc. and so the sales tax and other income has increased. I think that point of view was also placed before the Ministers, she understands that. Now it is for the

Ministers of the State Governments to think over that.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: My question is entirely different. I have asked why the Central Government is not ready to meet the losses when they introduce prohibition.

Shri Hathi: This question will be discussed with the Chief Ministers at that meeting.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन लोगों के नाम इस में हैं उन्हें तो चांस मिलना ही चाहिये। क्या उन्हें इन्साफ नहीं मिलेगा। जो लोग यहां एक एक मिनट बैठे रहते हैं और सवाल के सिग्नेटरीज हैं उन को भी टाइम नहीं मिला। यह इतना इम्पार्टेंट क्वेश्चन है जिस पर हम ने लोगों से वोट मागा है। हम शराब बन्दी के नाम पर अपनी जनता को रिप्रेजेन्ट करते हैं, हम को भी समय नहीं मिला। हमें समय जरूर मिलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज समय नहीं मिल पाया है तो आगे किसी समय में जरूर आप को समय दूंगा।

Jammu and Kashmir Rehabilitation Machinery

*33. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 771 on the 31st August, 1966 and state:

(a) the result of a probe made by the Home Ministry into the affairs of Jammu and Kashmir State rehabilitation machinery with regard to the misuse of funds; and

(b) whether any judicial inquiry has been instituted in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) In the reply given to Starred Question No. 771 on the 31st August 1966, it was categorically stated that the allegations of the misuse of funds were without any basis. There was therefore no case for any probe to be made by the Home Ministry. No probe was undertaken by the Home Ministry.

(b) As the Government are satisfied that the work of relief and rehabilitation has been done efficiently and the allegations of the misuse of funds are not based on facts, there is no case for an inquiry—judicial or otherwise.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the various news items which have been published in the newspapers. I would like to know, if the case is so, why those news items were not contradicted by the Government.

Mr. Speaker: That is not necessary that it must be contradicted. He has answered that it is not a fact.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I would like to know whether Government has received any complaints about the misuse of funds or about drawbacks in the present rules and regulations which are governing the distribution and rehabilitation work?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We came across some vague allegations in the press and otherwise. Departmental enquiries were made, and we made enquiries from the State Government. There was no basis for those allegations whatsoever, and therefore there is no question of an inquiry.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I am asking about complaints, whether he has received any complaints about the rules and suggesting that they should be changed.

Mr. Speaker: He says he has received some complaints which were found to be baseless.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The rules have been functioning efficiently, and there is no need to change them now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether Government is aware of the demonstrations held by refugees from the Chamb-Jaurion area when thousands of men, women and children traversed at least 60 miles on foot right up to Udhampur in order to protest to the Government at Srinagar and of the fact that by plain pressure and persuasion of local political leaders they were persuaded to go back? What were the allegations they were putting forth? May I know if that has got any relation to the fact that the Minister of Rehabilitation of the State had to quit his office, if it has got any bearing on the question under reply now?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: In a situation where lakhs of people are displaced some complaints are bound to arise, but Government has, by and large, dealt with the question efficiently. About one lakh of people from the Chamb-Jaurion area were uprooted; about 90 per cent of them have gone back. The Government has set aside about Rs. 8 crores for their relief and rehabilitation, of which about Rs. 5 to 6 crores have already been spent.

The work is progressing fairly satisfactorily. As far as my knowledge goes, the resignation of the Minister of Rehabilitation has nothing to do with these complaints.

Shri Hem Barua: In reply to Shrimati Nigam's question, the hon. Minister said that he had received no complaints. Now, in reply to Mr. Saraf he said he had received complaints and there were bound to be complaints. Which statement is correct?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The earlier reference was to complaints regarding embezzlements of funds. The later reference is about allowances, etc. which are not given to the refugees, and complaints of that nature . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Workers Education Programme

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*34. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been set up to review the progress of the Workers' Education Scheme launched eight years ago;

(b) if so, the progress made by the Committee so far; and

(c) the nature of its recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Action to constitute the Committee is being taken.

(b) and (c). Do not arise at this stage.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How long will it take the Government to constitute this committee and will the representatives of workers also be included or it will be only a kind of a departmental committee consisting of secretary, deputy secretary and under secretary?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The personnel of the committee has been finalised and it will not take long before it is formally announced. We are taking the approval of the persons selected to serve on this committee. Some Members of Parliament are also associated and we are taking the permission of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. It will be a committee on which both the workers and the Government representatives will be there.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the net result of the scheme of workers' education launched by Government eight years back and how many workers has it covered so far, and what have been

the advantages that have accrued to the workers?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Roughly about four lakhs of workers have benefited from this scheme, and reviews carried out from time to time both by our teams and by some foreign experts showed that the workers have benefited greatly from this scheme and the industrial relations in establishments where this scheme has been introduced have shown considerable improvement.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Can the Government indicate at this stage the specific terms of reference which will be placed before the proposed committee?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I can give the terms of reference: to study and report on how far the basic aims and objectives of the scheme as operated by the central board of workers education are being fulfilled, to consider and advise whether any changes are necessary in the policies of the board and the measures adopted by the board for the operation of the scheme, to recommend measures for enlistment of fuller and wider cooperation of workers, trade unions in the operation of the scheme and so on.

Shri D. J. Naik: I want to know whether any social worker who is working amidst the working class will be on the committee or not.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The chairman of the committee is there. We have not received his formal approval. If you like I can read out the name of the personnel.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: It has been said that four lakhs benefited already. What amount has been spent so far and what is proposed to be spent in the Fourth Plan under this scheme?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Tentative allotment for the workers education programme in the Fourth Plan is about Rs. 5 crores.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I want a clarification of the reply given to Mr. D. C. Sharma that four lakhs workers were benefited by the scheme. I should like to know whether four lakhs really benefited by the classes run by this department.

Mr. Speaker: That is the question.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is the clarification of a question.

Mr. Speaker: You might put your own question.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Yes, Sir. My question is this. Teachers in the schools run by the department, I understand, have to go round the various factories and meet the clients and canvass worker-students for these schools. If they do not go, then these schools do not run. If that is the position, I want to know what steps are being taken by the Government to see that the managements take the initiative sending workers to these schools.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The mode of working of this scheme is that there are, firstly, education officers. The education officers train the worker-teaches; workers are invited from various factories and workshops and they are given training, and they are known as worker-teachers. They go back to their workshops and factories and carry out the training of the workers in their own separate establishments. These worker-teachers have given the benefit of their training to roughly about four lakh workers.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: May I know what is the scope of this committee for the training of the workers? May I know whether the children and the families of the workers will also be included and also whether the workers will be trained for the job that they are going to attend in the factories, and whether the associations of factories will also be taken into account to make the people more efficient?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This training is given to the industrial workers on how to manage trade unions, how to manage cooperative societies and how to better relationship between the workers and the managements. In this, the co-operation of the management is most essential, and the hon. Member would be glad to know that we are receiving good co-operation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश में चलने वाले शिक्षा केन्द्र की ओर गया है जहां पर उन्हीं व्यक्तियों को शिक्षा दी जाती है जो किसी खास मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन के ही सदस्य होते हैं और यदि वे उस यूनियन के सदस्य नहीं होते हैं तो उनको जबरदस्ती उस यूनियन का सदस्य बना कर ही शिक्षा दी जाती है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : हम तो मैनेजमेंट से नाम मांगते हैं जो वर्कर्ज की फेडेशन्ज हैं उन से नाम मांगते हैं और उन से कहते हैं कि वर्कर टीचर्ज के लिए कोई आदमी भेज दें। जो-जो आदमी आ जाते हैं हम उनको ट्रेनिंग दे देते हैं। कुछ आर्गनाइजेशन्ज हैं जो उस में दिलचस्पी नहीं ले रही हैं। लेकिन ज्यादातर जितने वर्कर्ज के नमाइन्दे हैं वे सब इस स्कीम में दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : किसी खास यूनियन के सदस्य बनने के बाद ही उनको शिक्षा दी जाती है, यह मेरा कहने का अर्थ है। मध्य प्रदेश में यह हो रहा है। जब तक वे सदस्य नहीं बनते हैं उनको नहीं लिया जाता है। यह मेरा आरोप भी है। क्या इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : बिल्कुल ध्यान दिया है इस ओर। यह सिर्फ आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के लिए नहीं है। इस में हिन्दुस्तान मजदूर संघ भी है, यू० टी० यू० सी० भी है। सब आर्गेनाइजेशंज के लोग इस में आते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसा नहीं होता है। इसको आप नोट करिये। और इसको आप देखिये। इसकी आप खोज कीजिये।

Shrimati Vimla Deshmukh: Will the Government be pleased to tell the House as to how far women workers have gained by this scheme?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Some women workers also are deputed to go and work as teachers, and I am glad to say that they are also participating.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government have dropped certain facilities initially given in the earlier years, for instance, the study tour and other facilities that were given to the workers? I want to know whether the Government have ordered to drop those facilities.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: After the training period for the worker-teachers which lasts for about three months, they are taken round and shown various establishments where good relationship exists between the managements and the workers, they are also taken round.

श्री गलशन : कारखानों के श्रमिक को जो सुविधायें दी जाती है क्या सरकार का ध्यान जो खेत मजदूर हैं उनकी ओर भी गया है और उनको भी ऐसी सुविधायें देने के लिये वह तयार है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : अभी तक खेत मजदूर इस स्कीम में शामिल नहीं किए गए हैं। यह इंडस्ट्रीयल वर्कर्ज के लिए हैं।

Unemployment Insurance Scheme

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*35. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Dighe:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 61 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for the introduction of unemployment insurance for persons who are employed but may lose employment including the subscribers to the two Provident Fund Schemes has been finalised;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Scheme is still under consideration.

(b) The details have not yet been finalised.

(c) The matter is proposed to be placed before the Standing Labour Committee at its next Session likely to be held early in 1967.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether the scheme recommended by the ESIR Committee has been implemented and, if not, why?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The draft scheme is ready and it is now for consideration by the standing labour committee at its next meeting. The draft scheme is being circulated and the comments of all concerned are being obtained.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know how much time it will take to finalise it?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The draft will be considered at the next meeting of the standing labour committee early next year. It would not take long.

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या इस योजना ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के मजदूरों के लिए, जैसे खेतिहार मजदूरों के लिए, भी कोई स्थान है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जी नहीं। वे इस में शामिल नहीं होंगे। यह स्कीम तो सिर्फ उन मजदूरों के लिए है, जो एम्पलाईज प्राविडेंट फंड या कोल-माइन्ज प्राविडेंट फंड के मैम्बर हैं।

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government has ascertained the attitude of the employers whether they will cooperate with the Government when this scheme is implemented?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The matter was placed before the Indian Labour Conference and the reaction of the representative of workers was very helpful and satisfactory. The representative of the employers wanted more time and more details of the scheme to be placed before them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government have any idea today or in the near future to include in this scheme scientific and educational workers and also those who work in the field of journalism?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir; as I have stated, all the workers who are members of the Employees' Provident Fund and Coal Mines Provident Fund will be covered.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : श्रम मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि जो व्यक्ति प्राविडेंट फंड के सदस्य हैं, उन के लिए यह स्कीम होगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस में कुछ प्राथमिकतायें निश्चित की गई हैं कि जो व्यक्ति इतने दिनों से प्राविडेंट फंड में सबस्क्राब कर रहे हैं, उन को पहले रिलीफ दिया जायेगा

या जोभी व्यक्ति बेकारहोगा, चाहे वह कितनी भी अवधि के लिए प्राविडेंट फंड का सदस्य रहा हो, वह इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आ जायेगा।

श्री शाहनवाज खां: यह स्कीम उन मजदूरों के लिए है, जो इस वक्त मुलाजमत में हैं। अगर वे बेरोजगार हो जाते हैं, तो उन को रिलीफ दिया जायेगा। ड्राफ्ट स्कीम के बमूजिब यह रिलीफ, मदद, छः महीने तक, या अगर उस से पहले किसी मजदूर को काम मिल जाये, तो तब तक जारी रहेगी।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त: चाहे वह दो, पांच या सात साल से प्राविडेंट फंड का मेम्बर हो ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां: अगर वह एक दिन का भी मैम्बर हो, तब भी वह मैम्बर है।

श्री शिव नारायण: सरकार के मद्देनजर यह जो स्कीम है, उस में सालाना कितना रुपया खर्च होगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां: वह तो इस बात पर मुनहसिर है कि कितने लोग बेरोजगार होते हैं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Previously the Minister for Social Security who was dealing with this issued a statement through his Secretary that this was being implemented and many of the employers have agreed to it. Now the Minister says it is being referred to the standing committee. May I know what is the reaction of the employers? Have they accepted this and if so may I know whether this will be implemented both in the public and private sectors?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. As I said, it was placed before the Indian Labour Conference and in principle, both the representatives of the workers and employers appreciated this scheme. The representatives of the employers wanted more details of the plan, which have been supplied to them. The draft scheme is now to be placed before the standing labour committee. When it is approved by them, it will be placed before the Indian Labour Conference.

Mr. Speaker: Would it apply both to public and private sector?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It will apply to everybody.

पंजाब का पुनर्गठन

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*36. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
डा० म० मो० दास :
श्री बसुमतारी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब का पुनर्गठन कार्य पूरा हो चुका है;

(ख) क्या अभी कुछ मामलों का निर्णय नहीं हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में अन्तिम निर्णय कब किया जाएगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) से (ग). सदन के सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

पंजाब का पुनर्गठन 1 नवम्बर, 1966 से शुरू हुआ और पंजाब पुनर्गठन अधिनियम 1966 की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार नई इकाइयों की स्थापना के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाये गए हैं। संविधान की धारा 356 के अधीन राष्ट्रपति ने 5 जुलाई 1966 के प्रातः काल को विखण्डित हो गई और

पंजाब तथा हरियाना में नए मंत्रिमंडलों ने काम करना शुरू कर दिया है । पंजाब, हरियाना और चंडीगढ़ के लिये एक ही उच्च न्यायालय का निर्माण किया गया है । पंजाब पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 1966 की धारा 81 और 82 में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार नई इकाइयों के बीच सेवाओं का बटवारा कर दिया गया है । पंजाब तथा हरियाना के लिये लोक सेवा आयोग का निर्माण किया गया है । पंजाब तथा हरियाना दोनों की सरकारों के कार्यालयों के लिये चंदीगढ़ में व्यवस्था की की गई है । संघ राज्य क्षेत्र चंदीगढ़ के लिये एक प्रशासक नियुक्त किया गया है और उसे आवश्यक शक्तियां प्रत्यायोजित की गई है । पंजाब पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 1966 म विभिन्न परिसम्पतों तथा दायित्वों के बटवारे की आवश्यक व्यवस्था की गई है और भाखड़ा नांगल तथा व्यास के निगम निकायों की जो पुर्नगठन आदि के परिणामस्वरूप अन्तर्राज्यीय निगम बन गये है, व्यवस्था है । इन व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जा रही है । कुछ मामलों में उत्तराधिकारी राज्यों की सरकारों के परामर्श से कार्यवाही की जानी है और कुछ अन्य मामलों में उनके बीच समझौते द्वारा । समझौते के अभाव में सम्बन्धित राज्य के लिखने पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के आदेशों के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जानी है । जिन सेवाओं का बटवारा अस्थायी रूप से किया गया है उनका अन्तिम बटवारा भी किया जाना है। पंजाब के पुनर्गठन के फलस्वरूप की जाने वाली आगे की कार्यवाही को पूरा करने में कुछ समय लगेगा ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पंजाब के बटवारे के बाद मास्टर तारा सिंह ने जो यह कहना प्रारम्भ किया है कि हम पंजाब के बंटवारे के बाद वहां पर एक स्वतंत्र देश कल्पना कर रहे थे और उस के लिए हमारा संघर्ष बराबर जारी रहेगा और फिर संत फतेह सिंह ने भी, जिन्होंने पंजाब के बंटवारे के बाद राजनीति से सन्यास लेने की घोषणा की थी, इस सम्बन्ध में जो असन्तोष व्यक्त करना शुरू कर दिया, उससे पंजाब में भय उत्पन्न हुआ है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार अपने निर्णय पर दृढ़ रहेगी या फिर दुर्बलता दिखायेगी ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : यह सवाल कैसे उठता है ? वहां कुछ न कुछ बातें हुई होंगी, जिन की वजह से माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा के इसके बारे में किसी के मन में कोई सन्देह नहीं रहना चाहिये । जो कुछ हुआ है, वह हुआ है । जो कुछ और तब्दीलियां होनी हैं वे आपस में मिल-मिला कर हो सकती हैं । इस कानून के मुताबिक जो इन्तजाम हुआ है . . . (**व्यवधान**), मगर एक बात के बारे में किसी के दिल में कभी कोई और बात नहीं होनी चाहिए । अगर कोई दूसरा ख्वाब देखता है तो वे ख्वाब ही है । वह कोई भी हो मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेता हूं इस के बारे में कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता । ये बातें फिजूल हैं । उन में कोई तथ्य नहीं है । उन के लिये इस देश में कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस विवरण में लिखा गया है : "कुछ मामलों में उत्तराधिकारी राज्यों की सरकारों से परामर्श से कार्यवाही की जानी है और कुछ अन्य मामलों में उन के बीच समझौते द्वारा ।" मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वे कौन से मामले अभी बाकी रह गए है, जिन का निपटारा होना बाकी है और क्या उन मामलों में पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय का प्रश्न भी विचाराधीन है, जो केन्द्र-प्रशासित चंडीगढ़ के अन्तर्गत आ जाता है और इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय हो जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कुछ स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है, उस का जिक्र करने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री हाथी : जहां तक एसैट्स एंड लायबिलिटीज का सम्बन्ध है, दोनों स्टेट्स की सम्मति और एग्रीमेंट से उन का बंटवारा होना है ।

"Assets and liabilities relating to Bhakra Nangal Project and Beas Project—Successor States have been given time up to 1st November, 1968 to reach an agreement.

Continuance of facilities in certain institutions specified in the Sixth Schedule to that—"

सिक्स्थ शिड्यूल में 4 0, 41 अलग अलग इन्स्टीट्यूशज हैं ।

"The time for reaching the agreement as to the terms on which the facilities are to be given is up to 1st November 1967."

उस के बाद स्टेट्स अपनी सम्मति से कर सकेंगी ।

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: What about Punjab University?

श्री हाथी : इस में वह भी आता है—in the Schedule.

The following are instances where action has been taken in consultation with the State Government:

"Apportionment of the expenses of the High Court Judges etc. Assets and Liabilities of the State Electricity Board and State Warehousing Corporation—These bodies will stand dissolved on 1st November 1967 or such earlier date as the Central Government may appoint."

Shri D. C. Sharma: From where is the hon. Minister reading?

Shri Hathi: From the notes which I have got.

Shri D. C. Sharma: All these notes should have been supplied to us so that we may be able to answer questions about those points. Why did the Minister not supply us with these notes?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने सिर्फ यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में पूछा है ।

Shri Hathi: It will be a joint institution and orders have been issued with regard to that.

जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, वह भी सिक्स्थ शिड्यूल में है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement says that it will take some time for completing all the follow-up action required to be taken consequent on the re-organisation of Punjab. In this connection, I would like to know whether any other commission or body is going to be appointed to expedite matters.

Shri Hathi: I have not been able to follow the hon. Member very clearly because of the noise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not noise, but applause.

Mr. Speaker: After the applause there was some noise. Now Shri Samanta might repeat his question.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement says that it will take some time for completing all the follow-up action required to be taken consequent on the re-organisation of Punjab. In this respect, I would like to know whether any other commission or body is going to be appointed to expedite the settlement.

Shri Hathi: As I said in my earlier reply, the main question will be the distribution of assets and liabilities and the continuance of certain existing institutions. That will take some time because time has been given to the two States to come to an agreement. It may be 1967; in some cases 1968. So, the follow-up in this case will take some time. If the States agree, it will be done according to the agreement. If not, the Central Government will have to decide them.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक पंजाब और पुनरुद्भूत हरयाणा राज्य के निर्माण का सम्बन्ध है मैं आप के द्वारा भारत सरकार और संसद् के दोनों सदनों का स्वागत करता हूं और आभार प्रदर्शित करता हूं परन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि जब पंजाब और हरयाणा राज्य की बहुसंख्या ऐसी है जो कि आपस की कड़ी, कामन लिंक जो हैं उन को नहीं चाहती तो सरकार उन को हटाने का जल्दी से जल्दी यत्न कब करेगी ?

श्री हाथी : अभी जो कामन लिंक है वह अब तो रहेंगे और जैसा होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था, हाईकोर्ट के बारे में सवाल पूछा, था तो उन्होंने कहा था कि दोनों राज्य बन जाने के बाद इस के बारे में समझौता कर सकते हैं ।

Shri Nath Pai: May I know (a) why it was found necessary to have such an over-sized cabinet for so small a State and (b) why in this rather shockingly staggering Cabinet people have been included who were castigated and indicted by a judicial commission like the Das Commission?

Shri Hathi: The formation of the Cabinet is a matter for the State Government.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nath Pai: Only yesterday the Home Minister laid on the Table of the House the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission. This makes a negation of all such recommendations.

Mr. Speaker: The formation of the Cabinet rests with the Chief Minister.

Shri Nath Pai: But they acted under the advice of the Central leadership. All the Cabinet Ministers were included on the advice from here.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, you are right that formation of the Cabinet is the responsibilty of the Chief Minister. But is it not a fact that the Prime Minister was consulted about the formation of the Cabinet? So, the Central Government comes into the picture, because the Prime Minister is consulted.. (*Interruptions*)

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, what is the answer that you are pleased to give from the Chair to the question of Shri Dwivedy?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister gave the answer, not I.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The point raised by Shri Dwivedy is, since the Prime Minister, and not the leader of the Congress who happens to be Shri Kamraj and not she, intervened in this matter repeatedly in order to finalise the composition of the Ministry at every stage in both Haryana and Punjab, and when she did so she did so out of some authority which this House has vested in her, we have a right to know why she acted like this.

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with what is happening in the party. This House should not go into such questions.... (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Shri Gurumukh Singh Musafir was not prepared to take them. It was at the instance of the Prime Minister that he took them.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: If Shri Gurmukh Singh Musafir consults anyone, whether it be the Prime Minister or any other Minister, this House should not take note of that.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: So, the Government of India comes into the picture.

Mr. Speaker: Under the Constitution the Government of India does not come into the picture.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Prime Minister is the head of the Government of India. She is not the Congress President.... (*Interruption*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : केन्द्र द्वारा सलाह दी गई है, केन्द्र से पूछ कर किया गया है .....

Shri Tyagi: It is an internal matter of the party.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : केन्द्र से क्यों सलाह की गई है ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज जो वोट आफ नो कान्फिडेंस आ रहा है, उस पर डिस्कस कर लीजिएगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस रूल के अन्दर प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ?

Shri Shinkre: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What is the rule?

Shri Shinkre: I think, that convention has already been given a go-by.

Mr. Speaker: First he should quote the rule.

Shri Shinkre: It is under the rule regarding questions.

Mr. Speaker: He should give me the specific rule.

Shri Shinkre: Then I will insist that every time in future you should insist upon it. I am not going to yield like that.

Mr. Speaker: That he will have to. Why should he not?

Shri Shinkre: I shall abide by your authority, but not like that.

Mr. Speaker: Only yesterday it was brought to my notice that a decision has been taken by this House that whoever stands up to raise a point of order should first be asked by me to quote the rule.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: No, Sir; this cannot go on. We are at the fag-end of the term of this Parliament.... (*Interruption*).

श्री राम सेवक यादव : कितनी बार ऐसा हुआ है लोगों ने रूल कोट नहीं किया है । अलग अलग लोगों के लिए अलग अलग नियम नहीं हो सकता । (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: If six Members continue like this, nothing should be recorded.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir, under rule 41 (2) Item (xviii) states negatively:—

> "it shall not relate to a matter with which a Minister is not officially connected".

Per contra, it can relate to a matter with which the Minister is connected.

Shri Hathi: I am not connected with it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It can relate to a matter with which Government is concerned. Government is headed by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has given advice.

Shri Tyagi: She is also leader of a political party.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would submit in all humility that the Government, headed by the Prime Minister who gave advice in this context, is officially connected with this happening, that is, the constitution of the Punjab Cabinet in which corrupt men have been included and therefore, the Prime Minister owes it to this House to explain why she or the Government advised the inclusion of these corrupt men in the Cabinet. Let them say whether it is a fact or not; whether she gave advice or not.

Mr. Speaker: First of all I have to hold whether there is a point of order at all. Unless I hold that, how can

** Not recorded.

I ask her to say that? There is no point of order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How?

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister is not, by virtue of any article of the Constitution or any other rule, officially connected with this matter or that she should advise the Chief Minister to constitute his Cabinet.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then, let them say this much, whether it is a fact or not, as reported in the press, whether she gave such advice or not.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.... (*Interruptions.*)** This will not go on record.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह इसलिए होता है कि जिन लोगों ने नाम दिये हैं उन को नहीं बुलाया जाता है । जिन लोगों ने नाम दिए है उन को इसमें इंटररेस्ट होता है, उन को नहीं है ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं होगा द्विवेदी साहब ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : आपने पिछले सेशन में ऐसी आज्ञा दी थी, यह ऐसे ही होगा

श्री मौर्य : इन्होंने कहा कि यह ऐसे ही होगा । यह शब्द एतराज के काबिल है । आप ने मुझे कल निकाल दिया, मैंने कोई शब्द एतराज वाला नहीं कहा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आपको फैसला नहीं करना है । यह शब्द एतराज के काबिल है और इस पर मैं बहुत एतराज करता हूं ।

Shri Daji: On a point of order, Sir, under rule 41.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने यह कहा था कि आपने ऐसी आज्ञा पहले दी थी, मैं ने आप पर आक्षेप नहीं किया था ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं प्रस्ताव रखता हूं कि या बाहर निकाल दिए जायें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर ।

Shri Daji: The question posed was whether the Prime Minister is connected with the formation of the Cabinet or not and you have given your ruling on that. I do not want to re-open that question. I will put another aspect of the question before you. This question is relevant because a commission was appointed by the Central Government, namely, the Das Commission; the report of that Commission was placed on the Table of the House and we have had an opportunity of discussing it. If a commission is appointed by the Central Government for going into chrges of corruption against certain ministers of a State, as in this case, and the Report indicts certain members, certainly it is open to Members of Parliament to question the Government further as to what follow-up action was taken on the recommendations of the Commission.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

Shri Daji: That is the question in substance. The Das Commission has indicated certain members. That is the question. (*Interruptions*).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, संविधान की धारा 246 को लेकर ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This question might be relevant in some other context, but what I have to

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do at this moment is to decide wether under this question this supplementary can be asked, and I have ruled that it cannot be asked; it is not relevant here.

Now the Question Hour is over. (*Interruptions.*)

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कहा था कि आप मुझे प्रश्न करने के लिये बुलायेंगे

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा था कि मैं बुलाऊंगा, लेकिन अब वक्त नहीं रहा, तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जिन्होंने सवाल नहीं किया था, उनको आपने बुलाया, लेकिन जिन्होंने सवाल किया था, उनको आपने नहीं बुलाया, जब कि प्रोसीजर में है...

(व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सारे देश में आग भड़क रही है, मेरा काम रोको प्रस्ताव बहुत जरूरी है, उसको लिया जाय ।

Mr. Speaker: Unless I call a member, he should not speak; it would not go on record.

(*Interruptions.*)**

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Strikes and Bandhs during August-October, 1966

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*37. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been strikes, agitations and 'Bandhs' during the past two months in almost all parts of the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government have devised certain concrete measures to check these agitations and to improve the law and order situation in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) there have been bunds, agitations and strikes in some States of the country.

(b) The responsibility for taking measures to check these agitations and to maintain law and order is that of the State Governments. Trends in the agitational approach of certain parties and organisations are, of course, studied by Government of India and there are consultations with the State Governments. Advice and assistance are given where necessary.

बैंक कर्मचारियों की मांगें

*38. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री बासप्पा :
श्री मौर्य :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में बैंक उद्योग के प्रबन्धकों तथा बैंक कर्मचारी

** Not recorded.

संघ के बीच समस्त मुख्य विवादों के बारे में समझौता हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हां । बैंक उद्योग और बैंक कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा 19 अक्तूबर, 1966 को एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर हुए थे ।

(ख) समझौते की प्रतियां सदन के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है । यह समझौता परिशिष्टों को छोड़ कर 63 पन्नों में है । छपी हुई प्रतियां विक्रय के लिए शीघ्र ही उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है ।

C. S. Gas

*39. **Dr. M. M. Das:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the C.S. Gas which is proposed to be used by the police in place of the tear-gas for dispersing violent crowds, has some harmful effects upon human system;

(b) whether detailed medical investigations of the effects of the gas have been carried out;

(c) whether the C.S. Gas is manufactured in India or it has to be imported; and

(d) if imported, how its cost compares with that of the tear-gas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) It has not yet been decided to use C.S. tear gas in place of C.N. tear-gas. The matter is under consideration.

(b) In the experiments conducted by the Government of U.K. no harmful effects have been noticed.

(c) No type of tear-gas material is manufactured in the country.

(d) The cost of both types of imported tear-gas is the same.

Arrests in Kashmir

*40. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Firodia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Basumatari:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons so far arrested in Kashmir for indulging in the anti-national activities for the last two months;

(b) the number of infiltrators in the Jammu and Kashmir State at present and the number apprehended so far; and

(c) whether the State has been completely cleared of all the infiltrators?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The State Government have reported that during August and September 1966, the number of such persons arrested was sixty-six.

(b) and (c). Thee are no infiltrators at large in the State within the knowledge of Government. It is possible that a few infiltrators may, after the last years Indo-Pakistan conflict, have

managed to stay behind mixing themselves with the local population. Utmost vigilance continues to be exercised to detect any odd infiltrators including the possible small remnant from last year's infiltration that may be there. The State Government have reported that the number of Pakistani infiltrators and Pak agents arrested in the Kashmir Valley during the period January-September 1966 was 49.

Protection to Civil Servants

*41. **Shri Sezhiyan:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some assurances have been given to the Secretaries of the Government of India that they will be given all protection in their official work; and

(b) if so, the nature of the assurances given?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidhya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). In a recent meeting with Secretaries, the Prime Minister *inter alia*, reiterated the position that any Government servant who acted in good faith in the discharge of his duties, would have Government's protection and support.

Haldia Refinery

*42. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri R. Barua:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Firodia:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the choice of a foreign collaboration for the Haldia Oil Refinery;

(b) if so, with whom and the main terms and conditions of the collaboration agreements; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The negotiations are still in progress.

House Collapse in Delhi

*43. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry into Dharampura house collapse in Delhi on the 15th August, 1966 has been completed;

(b) if so, the conclusions and the recommendations of the inquiry, if any; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A resurvey of houses was started by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and is in progress. 240 houses declared dangerous have since been demolished by the Corporation or by the owners|occupiers themselves. A prosecution drive has been launched by the Delhi Municipal Corporation against owners|occupiers who have not

carried out repairs to their buildings on receipt of notices from the Corporation and legal action has been initiated in 108 cases. One of the terms of reference to the Commission of Inquiry is that the Commission shall suggest safeguards against similar house collapses in future.

Goa

*44. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on an "opinion poll" on Goa to ascertain the wishes of people of Goa whether they would like to merge in Maharashtra or retain their separate identity; and

(b) the particulars of the proposal and when it is likely to be held?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An 'Opinion Poll' is proposed to be held in Goa simultaneously with the General Elections in February, 1967 to determine whether Goa should be merged in Maharashtra or continue to remain a Union Territory. The issue will be decided by simple majority. The poll will be held on the basis of the electoral rolls for the Parliamentary elections in Goa.

Costlier Education

*45. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Nardeo Snatak:
Shri C. M. Kedaria:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the contention of the All-India Students Congress that Government are responsible for making education costlier and beyond the reach of the poor and have demanded immediate steps to bring down the prices of technical books, scientific apparatus and stationery; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to make education less expensive at all levels in the country and to bring down the prices of technical books, scientific apparatus and stationery?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Attempts are being continually made to reduce the cost of education and to bring it within the reach of the poor by provision of free education, free supply of books, mid-day meals, grant of scholarships, production of text books at cheap prices and establishment of co-operative stores in educational institutions for sale of essential commodities including stationery at reasonable prices.

Arrangements to bring out less expensive books on science and technology already exist in a limited way under the schemes for re-publication of standard educational works in co-operation with friendly countries.

The National Council for Educational Research and Training has also taken up an extensive programme for production of low-cost model

text-books and teachers' guides in all subjects including science and technology for all levels of school education. A Central Science Workshop has also been established for producing *proto-types* of science laboratory equipment at low cost.

The Education Commission has made several recomendations on the subject which are now under examination.

Espionage Case

*46. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the statement made on the 6th September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether investigation into the conduct of the Officer who gave wrong information in the case of Pakistani spies has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). The matter is still under inquiry.

Discontent among Government Servants

*47. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any analysis and assessment of the recent discontent and indiscipline in Government services;

(b) what are Government's conclusions in the matter; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). Government have kept the situation under observation. Agitations have been largely on account of inadequacy of dearness allowance. Government have recently appointed a Commission of Inquiry under the chairmanship of former Chief Justice, Shri P. B. Gajendragadkar, to inquire into all aspects of neutralisation for increase in cost of living. The Commission has already made its recommendations for past neutralisation and for neutralisation at the average cost of living index of 175 points. These recommendations have been accepted in toto by Government and decisions announced. The Commission will also go into the principles that should govern the grant of dearness allowance to Central Government employees in future having regard among other relevant factors to the repercussions on the finances of State Govts., public sector undertakings, local bodies, etc. It is hoped that when the Commission's report is received, it will be possible to solve this main problem of Government employees on a satisfactory basis.

With a view to having an institutional arrangement for full and frank discussions between Government as an employer on the one hand and representatives of the employees on the other in matters of common concern for discussion of legitimate grievances of employees and with the object, further, of increasing the efficiency of public service, a scheme for joint consulative machinery and compulsory arbitration for Central Government employees has been inaugurated on 28th October 1966.

In a declaration of joint intent subscribed to both by Government and by employees' organisations participating in the scheme, it has been agreed that the employees' organisation will give a fair trial to the scheme for a minimum period of five years and that during this period of trial, all disputes shall be resolved through the machinery of joint consultation and compulsory aribitration. Government expect, therefore, that there will be no need for employees' organisations to adopt an agitational approach to their problems in future.

Wage Freeze

*48. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is going to be a wage freeze both in the case of public and private sector employees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the all-India workers' organisations have threatened direct action in the event of wage freeze; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Incidents in Banaras Hindu University Campus

*49. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to supplementaries to Starred Question No. 1606 on the 11th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether an authentic version or a copy of the statement made by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh with regard to his disclosure of the contents of the letter he had written to her on the subject of the tribunal of inquiry has been received;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether it will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An extract from the proceedings of the U.P. Legislative Assembly dated March 2, 1966, containing the statement of the U.P. Chief Minister (in Hindi) and an English translation thereof is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7176/66].

Relations between Legislators and Administrators

*50. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 630 on the 24th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the draft code regarding the relations between Legislators and Administrators;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether a copy of the code will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Home (Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) to (c). As stated in my reply to Starred Question No. 630 on 24th August, 1966, some M.Ps. were requested to send their comments and suggestions regarding the draft Code. Replies have been received only from a few M.Ps. The others have been reminded. The Code will be finalised on receipt of their replies.

Elemental Sulphur from Amjhore Pyrites

*51. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic feasibility of the process of production of elemental sulphur from Amjhore Pyrites Ore has been established;

(b) if so, the progress made towards starting a project for the production of elemental sulphur from pyrites ore;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration will be necessary; and

(d) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been concluded with any foreign firms?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir. The Pyrites & Chemicals Development Co., a company set up *inter alia* for the commercial exploitation of Amjhore Pyrities, have located a process with M|s. Outokumpu Oy, Finland for the extraction of elemental sulphur from pyrites.

(b) Government's approval for the preparation of a detailed project report has been given. The preparation of the report is under the active consideration of the Company.

(c) and (d). The position with regard to any foreign collaboration will be clear only after the preparation of the detailed project report. However, it may be necessary to have collaboration with M|s. Outokumpu Oy or M|s. Lumas Co. of USA, the agents of Outokumpu Oy who have a rupee company in India, in the preparation of the detailed project report and its implementation thereafter.

Strike Call by Central Government Employees

"53. **Shri Nambiar:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the reported call of one-day token strike in the second week of November, 1966 given by the Confederation of the Central Government Employees;

(b) if so, the purpose of this proposed action by the Central Government employees; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the demands of the employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The purpose of the proposed action is reported to be focus the attention of the Government on the demand of the Confederation for neutralisation of rise in the cost of living and evolution of a fair Dearness Allowance formula.

(c) On the basis of the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission, Government have sanctioned increase in Dearness Allowance to the Central Government Employees, drawing pay less than Rs. 1000 per month and the increased rates take effect from 1.12.1965. The larger issue of evolving a formula for the grant of Dearness Allowance in future is one of the terms of the Gajendragadkar Commission, whose further report is awaited.

Retrenchment in Foreign Oil Companies

*54. **Dr. Ranen Sen:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of people have been retrenched by the Private Oil Companies in Cochin;

(b) whether the Ministry of Labour and Employment have asked the Petroleum Ministry to absorb them in the I.O.C. installations; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Report of the Education Commission

*55. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Firodia:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri R. Barua:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Man Sinh P. Patel:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 839 on the 7th September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision on the report of the Education Commission;

(b) the schemes/recommendations which will be implemented during the Fourth Plan period on a priority basis; and

(c) whether Government are likely to recommend increase in the emoluments of primary teachers, especially science and mathematics teachers?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Government is actively examining the Report of the Education Commission. A special cell has been set up for the purpose in the Ministry of Education. Similar cells have also been set up in the Education Departments in all States. The views of the State Governments as also universities are expected by the end of November and thereafter the Report will be considered in a special meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, which will be held at New Delhi on 20th and 21st December, 1966. The Government will take decisions after this meeting.

The Education Panel of the Planning Commission considered the Report in September last and broadly

approved its recomendations. Some readjustments of allocations for different schemes included in the Education Plan are proposed to be carried out in the light of the advice given by the Panel.

The recommendations made by the Commission with regard to the Central sector are being treated separately and are being examined in the Ministry of Education. The recommendations for the Central sector in Teacher Education have already been approved and implementation has started. It is proposed to make some *ad hoc* provision in the annual plan for 1967-68, both at the Centre and in the States, for implementing the accepted recommendations of the Education Commission. This will facilitate quick implementation after the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education in December.

(c) Proposals of the Commission regarding salary scales of teachers have been referred to State Governments and are under their examination.

Espionage Case Enquiry

*56. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the inquires and investigation relating to the allged espionage case by the A.I.C.C. officials; and

(b) the result of the investigations so far?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). The case against Mohit Chowdhury, in which am employee of the A.I.C.C. is also involved has since been taken over by the C.B.I. The investigation of the case is in progress.

Adult Literacy

*57. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, a Member of the Planning Commission, has stated that the adult literacy programme has not been taken seriously all these years by Government;

(b) whether the Prime Minister has also stated in this regard that Government propose to end illiteracy by the end of 1967; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). No such statements appear to have been made by the Prime Minister or Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member Planning Commission. However, it is proposed to allocate the sum of Rs. 64 crores in the Fourth Plan for Adult Literacy Programmes.

Shri J. P. Narayan's Statement *re*: Sheikh Abdullah

*58. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have examined the statement of Shri J. P. Narayan, subsequent to his interview with Sheikh Abdullah that there could not be any solution to the Kashmir question until Sheikh Abdullah was released and allowed to lead Kashmir;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) how far it is true that the Sheikh stood for 'full autonomy for Kashmir within the Indian Union' as distinguished from independence for Kashmir; and

(d) whether Government received any communication from Sheikh Abdullah regarding change in his attitude, as was made explicit earlier?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) Government have seen a PTI report to this effect of a speech made by Shri J. P. Narayan at Dhanbad on September, 8, 1966.

(b) Government's policy regarding Kashmir has been stated on the floor of the House more than once. The policy remains unchanged.

(c) and (d). Government have not received any communication from Sheikh Adbullah suggesting that he stands for full autonomy for Kashmir within the Indian Union.

U.P.S.C. Examination in all Languages

*59. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Dighe:
Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 64 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Public Service Commission has finalised a formula for holding the Central Services Examinations in all the 14 languages;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be finalised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under the active consideration of the Commission. It is however not possible to indicate when it is likely to be finalized.

Free and Compulsory Education

*60. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to implement the Directive Principles of the Constitution to impart free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of six and fourteen;

(b) the progress achieved so far in this direction; and

(c) the further steps proposed to be taken during the Fourth Plan in this connection?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Some of the steps taken so far include:

(i) According a high priority to provision of free compulsory education up to 14 in the Five Year Plan.

(ii) Survey of the country, particularly of the rural areas with a view to indentifying places where new schools are needed.

(iii) Expansion and improvement of teacher training facilities.

(iv) Implementation of special programmes of girls' education.

(v) Emphasis on the reduction of wastage and stagnation at the elementary stage.

(vi) Updating of legislation on compulsory education in a number of States.

(b) The proportion of children of school-going age actually in attendance at the end of the Third Five Year Plan has been estimated as follows:

6-11	79.8 per cent.
11-14	31.6 per cent.
6-14	60 per cent

(c) The Education Commission has made a number of recommendations for the early realisation of the constitutional objective. These include: Preparation of State perspective Plans for the development of primary education, altering the age composition of Class I so as to include preponderantly children in the age groups 5-6 or 6-7, introduction of a system of pre-registration, treatment of Class I and II as one integrated unit .etc. The recommendations are under consideration.

राजस्थान में वनस्थली विद्यापीठ

107. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में वनस्थली विद्यापीठ को विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में मान्यता देने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में कब तक निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला) : (क) और (ख). वनस्थली विद्यापीठ को विश्वविद्यालय समझे जाने वाला संस्थान घोषित करने से संबंधित प्रस्ताव पर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने 4 अगस्त, 1965 की अपनी बैठक में विचार किया था । आयोग का विचार था कि विद्यापीठ की अधिकतर संस्थाएं स्कूल स्तर पर चल रही है और विकास के वर्तमान स्तर पर, आयोग विद्यापीठ को विश्वविद्यालय समझे जाने वाले संस्थान का स्तर देने की सिफारिश नहीं कर सकता । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किया गया ।

आयोग से इस मामले पर दोबारा विचार करने का अनुरोध किया गया किन्तु आयोग ने 6 अप्रैल, 1966 की अपनी बैठक में अपने पहले निर्णय की ही पुष्टि की ।

Telephone Facilities at Edacherry, Kerala

108. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4270 on the 7th September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether a proposal to provide a long distance public call office at Edacherry connected to Badagara Exchange has been accepted by Government; **and**

(b) if so, the probable date of its implementation?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The proposal has been sanctioned by the PMG, Kerala on 5-10-1966.

(b) The probable date of opening the P.C.O. cannot be indicated with any degree of accuracy at this stage owing to difficulty in immediately making available the requisite stores.

Land for Coffee House in Kerala

109. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4263 on the 4th September, 1966 regarding Land for Coffee House in Kerala and state:

(a) whether the information was obtained from the State Government regarding the request of India Coffee Board Workers' Cooperative Society to assign five cents of land at the Cannanore police *maidan* to construct a coffee house; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration of the State Government.

Telephone and Telegraph Facilities at Srikadapuram, Kerala

110. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4262 on the 7th September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the representation to provide telephone and telegraph facilities at Srikadapuram in the Cannanore district of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) After an examination of the case it has been decided to drop the proposal for providing telephone facilities in view of the unremunerativeness of the project. The financial implications for providing only telegraph facilities on limited loss basis are under re-assessment by the PMG, Kerala.

(b) A decision has yet to be taken regarding telegraph facilities.

M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal Group of Firms

111. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Government agencies have collected information or made inquiries about certain firms of Aminchand Pyarelal Group which have been black-listed or otherwise penalised;

(b) if so, for how many times, in which years and by which Central Government Departments or State Governments since Independence; and

(c) the results of this inquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi) (a) to (c). Information will be collected and laid on the table of the House.

Gas Burnt in Gujarat

112. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state the quantum and value of natural gas burnt in Gujarat up-to-date?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): Until the 1st September, 1966, about 632 million cubic metres of gas have flared. It is difficult to determine the value of a commodity for which there is no demand or means of disposal at a particular time. Besides, the price of gas for different consumers is still under arbitration.

Bihar Newspaper Employees' Demands

113. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of Bihar Newspaper Employees Federation waited on him on the occasion of his visit to Patna on the 11th October, 1966;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (c). I am not aware of any of Bihar newspaper employees federation or any delegation on its behalf waiting on me at Patna. A few persons from a large number of visitors requested me that the report of the journalist Wage Board, should not be published till the report of the newspaper employees Wage Board was received so that both can be published simultaneously. I did not agree to their request. I, however, suggested to them that if they can secure the agreement of representatives of journalists to their proposal Government will consider that.

काशी नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा का विश्वकोष

114. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काशी नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा, वाराणसी को विश्वकोष प्रकाशित करने के लिये सरकार ने कितना अनुदान दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सभा द्वारा प्रकाशित किये जा रहे इस विश्वकोष की कीमत एकाएक दुगनी कर दी गई है;

(ग) क्या कीमत में यह वृद्धि सरकार की मंजूरी से की जा रही है; और

(घ) यह विश्वकोष कब तक प्रकाशित हो जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) काशी नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा वाराणसी को हिन्दी विश्वकोष को दस खण्डों में प्रकाशित करने के लिये अब तक 10,40,000 रुपयों का अनुदान दिया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). हिन्दी विश्वकोष के निर्माण और प्रकाशन की लागत में बहुत अधिक वृद्धि होने के कारण हिन्दी विश्वकोष के प्रत्येक खण्ड की कीमत दुगनी करनी पड़ी है । सभा ने यह वृद्धि भारत सरकार से अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के बाद ही की है ।

(घ) विश्वकोष के सात खण्ड प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं । शेष तीन खण्डों के दिसम्बर, 1967 के अन्त तक प्रकाशित होने की आशा है ।

High Court at Delhi

115. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Court has started functioning at Delhi;

(b) if so, the number and names of Judges on the Court, the number of new appointees, if any;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Delhi High Court building was requisitioned to house a hotel and that the Delhi High Court would now be

located in Civil Lines in Old Delhi; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes, Sir. With effect from the 31st October, 1966.

(b) For the present, the following four Judges have been appointed to the High Court at Delhi:

(1) Shri Justice K. S. Hegde - Chief Justice.
(2) Shri Justice Inder Dev Dua } By transfer
(3) Shri Justice H. R. Khanna } from the
(4) Shri Justice S. K. Kapur } Punjab High Court

(c) No, Sir. The High Court of Delhi is now located in New Delhi in the premises of erstwhile Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court.

(d) Does not arise.

Salaries of High Court Judges

116. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision not to revise the pay scales of the High Court Judges; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सिंदरी उर्वरक कारखाना

117. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिंदरी उर्वरक कारखाने के बिजली संयंत्र के 28 कर्मचारियों को हाल ही में गिरफ्तार किया गया है; क्योंकि उक्त संयंत्र के कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल कर दी थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो हड़ताल के क्या कारण थे ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) जी नहीं । यह सच नहीं है कि हाल ही में सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाने के विद्युत् प्लांट के 28 कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया क्योंकि उक्त प्लांट के कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की थी ।

(ख) श्रमिकों में से एक ने चार्जमैन पर हमला किया था जिसने 15-9-1966 को बोनस लिया था । 16-9-66 को उसी श्रमिक को मुअत्तिल कर दिया गया । ज्योंहि मुअत्तिल आदेश जारी किया गया, लगभग 180 श्रमिकों ने हड़ताल कर दी पर 19-9-66 को वे पुनः काम पर आ गये ।

राज्यों के शासकों के विरुद्ध याचिकायें

118. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
डा० म० मो० दास :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के पास लम्बित याचिकाओं पर भूतपूर्व शासकों या देशी रियासतों के साथ लेन-देन के लिये या अन्य कारणों से उन के विरुद्ध मुकदमे दायर करने के लिये आज्ञा न देने या देर से आज्ञा देने के क्या कारण है; .

(ख) ऐसी कितनी याचिकायें छः महीने से अधिक समय से लम्बित पड़ी हैं; और

(ग) क्या 1955 से 30 सितम्बर, 1966 तक की अवधि के बीच याचिकाओं के प्राप्त होने और उन के निपटाने की तिथियों को बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) प्रार्थनाओं पर विचार करते समय कभी कभी आवेदन पत्रों की त्रुटियां ठीक करानी पड़ती हैं, सम्बन्धित शासकों के विचार जानने पड़ते हैं और (जहां जरूरी होता है वहां कानूनी सलाह पर विचार करने के बाद) मामले की गुणावगुणों की जांच की जाती है । किन्तु यह सभी कुछ यथासम्भव शीघ्रता से किया जाता है ।

(ख) एक ।

(ग) ऐसा विवरण तैयार नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि बहुत सी फाइलें समाप्त की जा चुकी हैं ।

Pataskar Report

119. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bade:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 72 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken on the Pataskar Commission Report on the Hill Areas of Assam; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No Sir, the matter is still under consideration of the Government.

एक केन्द्रीय मंत्री के चौकीदार पर हमला

120. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री एक मंत्री के बन्दूकची पर आक्रमण के बारे में 3 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1101 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने उसके परिवार को दी जाने वाली सहायता के बारे में कोई निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) क्या न्यायालय ने इस मामले पर अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) से (ग). यह केस 28-9-66 को सेशन्स सुपुर्द किया गया था । कांस्टेबल को वित्तीय सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर अदालत के फैसले के बाद विचार किया जायेगा ।

पंजाब तथा हरियाना की आर्थिक स्थिति

121. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री गुलशन :
श्री प० ह० भील :
श्री विशे :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री बगुमतारा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 3 अगस्त, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 214 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब और हरियाना की आर्थिक स्थिति का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए बनाई गई समिति का प्रतिवेदन इस बीच प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका सामान्य ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें कितना समय और लगने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन पंजाब सरकार को दे दिया था और उसकी प्रतियां राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) अपने निर्देश-पदों के अनुसार समिति ने पंजाब राज्य के विभिन्न प्रकार के परिसम्पत्ति तथा दायित्वों की जांच करके उनके उत्तराधिकारी राज्यों के बीच बटवारे का तरीका बताया है। समिति ने हरियाना तथा पंजाब राज्यों को सम्भावित वित्तीय स्थिति के बारे में भी अपना अनुमान दिया है। इस अनुमान में उसने विशेष रूप से राज्यों के राजस्व के लेखे को ध्यान में रखा है। उनके अनुमान के अनुसार पुनर्गठन से पूर्व के पंजाब राज्य के चालू वर्ष के बजट प्राक्कलन के आधार पर योजना के अन्तर्गत तथा योजना के बाहिर के व्यय तथा केन्द्र से प्राप्त अनुदान का हिसाब लगा कर पंजाब राज्य को राजस्व खाते में 15.69 करोड़ रुपये की बचत रहेगी और हरियाना को 2.81 करोड़ रुपये की। समिति ने उन साधनों का भी अनुमान लगाया है जिनके चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये दोनों राज्यों को उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं रहता।

Salary Scales of College Teachers in West Bengal

122. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the position regarding the implementation of the University Grants Commission's recommendations regarding the new salary scales for College teachers in West Bengal; and

(b) the difficulties in its implementation if the Government of West Bengal have agreed to abide by the decision of the Central Government?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal submitted proposals regarding the mechanics of the application of the new salary scales which were discussed with the representatives of that Government and the University Grants Commission in the last week of September, 1966. The proposals are now being finalised.

Dutta Central Kajora Colliery

123. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 410 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) the legal action taken against the management of the Dutta Central Kajora Colliery; and

(b) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Sanction has been accorded to prosecute the employer under the

Coal Mines Bonus Scheme, 1948, for non-payment of bonus for the quarters ending March, 1965 to September, 1965. Prosecution proposals are also under consideration for non-payment of bonus for the quarters ending December, 1965 and March, 1966.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में कारों की चोरी

124. **श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :**
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः मास में दिल्ली में चोरी चली गई कारों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) जो कारें तलाश कर ली गई उनकी संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) जिन मामलों में चोरों को पकड़ लिया गया उनकी संख्या क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 1-4-1966 से 30-9-1966 तक दिल्ली में 50 मोटर कारों की चोरी हुई थी ।

(ख) 36 ।

(ग) 14 ।

Liquid Fuel

125. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 754 on the 31st August, 1966 and state:

(a) the action taken to supply liquid fuel and gas from Cambay Oilfield and from other Refineries in the country to be used as domestic fuel;

(b) whether any Municipal Board or Corporation has demanded facilities for distributing this gas; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No liquid fuel suitable for domestic use is made or proposed to be made at the Cambay gas field. Gas from that field is not planned to be supplied as demestic fuel, since all of it is earmarked for the Dhuvaran Power Station.

The refineries at Bombay, Visakhapatnam and Barauni are producing liquified petroleum gas (LPG) which is supplied as domestic fuel and for other purposes. It is planned to produce LPG at the Gauhati, Koyali and Cochin refineries and in the refineries now under construction/planning.

(b) The Municipality of Cambay had desired a supply of Cambay gas for distribution in the town.

(c) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission offered to supply the gas at well-head if the Municipality would make arrangements for transportation and distribution. The matter has not progressed thereafter.

Installation of Kerosene Oil Pumps

126. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to instal kerosene oil pumps in Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi to be run by the Indian Oil Corporation to facilitate supply of kerosene oil to the people in the shortest possible time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The Indian Oil Corporation pro-

poses to instal and departmentally operate some pumps for the distribution of Kerosene in a few cities as an experimental measure. One each of such pumps in Delhi and Calcutta will be installed shortly. Attempts are being made to locate and acquire suitably sites for similar kerosene pumps in other cities.

Employees' Provident Fund Contributions

127. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to raise the present rates of Provident Fund Contributions in respect of Industries in which the lower rates still prevail;

(b) if so, the names of such Industries; and

(c) whether there is also a proposal to raise the rate beyond eight per cent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. The question of enhancement of the rate of contribution in 33 more industries is at present under consideration.

(b) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7170/66].

(c) A proposal to permit the workers to contribute voluntarily beyond 8 per cent is also under consideration.

Handling charges of Crude Oil

128. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Clause 9 of the Agreement entered into between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Buyers, handling charges of crude oil are subject to adjustment with reference to the actual expenditure incurred by the buyers on the termination of the Agreement;

(b) if so, whether any review of the handling charges was made on the expiry of the Agreement in August, 1964;

(c) whether the original Agreement has since been extended for an indefinite period; and

(d) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons for the failure to make the adjustment as per the Agreement?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) In terms of Clause 9 of the Agreement with ESSO Standard Refining Co. and Clause 'T' of the Agreement with BURMAH-SHELL Oil Storage & Distributing Company, handling charges for crude oil supplied were deducted from the monthly sales bills preferred by the Commission. These deductions were provisional and the net surplus or deficit was to be settled between the seller and the buyer on the termination of the contract.

(b) and (c). In terms of Clauses 16 and 'P' of the respective agreements, both the agreements dated 15-6-1962, which came into force on the 15th day of February, 1962, were to initially run for a firm period of 2-1|2 years from the date of commencement, and unless then terminated by any party giving to the other three months' notice prior to the expiry of the same period, the agreements were thereafter to continue to be in force for an indefinite period. Termination after such period would also be possible by three months' prior notice of either of the parties' intention to terminate it. As per Clause 9.D and 'I.4', the determination of the net surplus or deficit was to be settled only on the termination of the contract. The agreements are still in force.

The review of the actual expenditure incurred by ESSO and BURMAH-SHELL Refineries has already been taken up and the provisional refunds on the basis of the figures furnished by these two Companies have been claimed by Oil and Natural Gas Commission, most of which have since been received. This review is not restricted to the first period of the contract i.e., up to 14th August, 1964, but takes into consideration the upto-date facts and amounts refundable to the Commission.

(d) Does not arise.

Shortage of staff in Colleges in Kerala

129. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 398 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the shortage of staff in certain colleges has since been met;

(b) the steps taken to transfer suitably qualified school teachers to Government colleges; and

(c) the present position of staff in Government Colleges with reference to each College?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Additional University in Kerala

130. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1128 on the 3rd August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has considered the recommendations of the Education Commission in the matter of converting one of the university centres in Kerala into a university;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) when the additional University is likely to come into being?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The University Grants Commission, in the first instance, is setting up a group of Vice-Chancellors and educationists to go into the recommendations of the Education Commission generally, and would consider the matter further on receipt of the views of the group.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Nagas/Mizos crossing over to Burma

131. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Firodia:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Nagas and Mizos have recently crossed over to Pakistan and Burma across the borders;

(b) whether the Government of Burma have returned a number of Nagas and Mizos to India, who crossed over to that country recently; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken steps to check their movements across the borders?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Some Nagas and Mizos went into East Pakistan recently. Some Mizos have also taken refuge in Burma after the MNF uprising.

(b) The Government of Burma have returned a number of Mizos, who have crossed over to that country.

(c) Yes, Sir.

दिल्ली महानगर परिषद्

132. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् के प्रारूप नियम बना लिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कार्यकारी पार्षदों ने इन प्रारूप नियमों से असहमति प्रकट की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन अधिनियम 1966 की धारा 24(2) के अधीन जब तक महानगर परिषद् द्वारा अपनी कार्यवाही चलाने के लिये प्रक्रिया नियम नहीं बना लिये जाते तब तक उसकी प्रतिक्रिया और कार्यवाही का संचालन इस बारे में प्रशासक द्वारा बनाये गए नियमों द्वारा विनियमित होता रहेगा । प्रशासक ने आवश्यक नियम बना लिये हैं और वे 26 सितम्बर 1966 के दिल्ली के राजपत्र के भाग IV में प्रकाशित किये गए थे ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

कार चुराने वाले

133. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कार चुराने वालों का गिरोह पकड़ा गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक कुल कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या उन में एक भूतपूर्व पुलिस कांस्टेबल भी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां ;

(ख) पांच ।

(ग) जी हां ।

Artificial Rain

134. **Dr. M. M. Das:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Indian Scientists are carrying on systematic investigations in artificial rain-making for the last ten years;

(b) when the Rain and Clouds Physics Unit in the National Physical Laboratory was set up; and

(c) the progress so far made in these investigations by the Indian scientists?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Systematic investigations have been conducted in Cloud Physics and some investigations have been made on rain inducement.

(b) in January, 1955.

(c) The limited number of trials carried out at Delhi, Agra, Jaipur and Munnar in Kerala have given some encouraging results though by no means conclusive.

Property of Nizam of Hyderabad

135. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 74 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision regarding the question of reimbursement of Rs. 42.79 lakhs to the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation on account of the property of the Nizam of Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of the Government of India.

Swimming of Dardanelles Straits by Mihir Sen

136. **Shri Maurya:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Mihir Sen successfully swam across the Dardanelles Straits in September, 1966;

(b) whether Government propose to reward him suitably in recognition of his adventure; and

(c) whether Government have sanctioned some cash reward on this feat?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) Financial assistance given to Shri Mihir Sen by this Ministry during the current financial year is as under:—

(i) For crossing Straits of Gibraltar, Dardanelles and Bosphorus—Rs. 10,000

(ii) For crossing Panama Canal—Rs. 3,000

In addition to the above amounts, the Prime Minister has also given him an amount of Rs. 5,000/- out of her Discretionary Fund.

Reclamation of used Lubricating Oil

137. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri B. K. Das:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun, has developed a new process to reclaim 80 p.c. of used lubricating oil;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a special plant to exploit this process fully; and

(c) how far the need for importing lubricating oil will be eliminated thereby?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun has worked out the know-how for reclaiming used lubricating oils with an average recovery of 80%.

(b) There is at present no specific proposal for this purpose sponsored by the Government. However, some private entrepreneurs have approached the Institute for exploitation of the process.

(c) The import of oil can be reduced to some extent when large scale production is established.

Scientific Brain Drain

138. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri B. K. Das:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Maurice Goldsmith, Director of Britain's Science Foundation, made a statement during his recent sojourn in India that he did not agree with the Indian official thinking that scientific brain drain could not be prevented in a democracy;

(b) whether Mr. Goldsmith made any positive suggestions for the cure of this malady in this country; and

(c) if so, whether those suggestions are acceptable to Government?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) It was reported in the Press that Mr. Maurice Goldsmith made such a statement.

(b) Although Mr. Goldsmith's personal views and impressions are contained in an article published in his name in the *Times of India* of 16th September, 1966, he has not submitted any report to the Government for consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Assam-Nagaland Boundary

139. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a boundary dispute between Assam and Nagaland and that several thousand acres of Assamese land has been forcibly occupied by Nagas;

(b) whether the concerned State Governments have asked the Centre to intervene in the matter; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Regarding the boundary between Assam and Nagaland, the position is the same as indicated in my reply to the unstarred question No. 2207 in the Lok Sabha on 16th March, 1966. Government have no information about the forcible occupation of several thousand acres of Assamese land by Nagas. Enquiries are being made in the matter.

(b) The Chief Minister, Nagaland, has written to the Prime Minister, inviting attention to this matter and suggesting the appointment of a boundary commission.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Crossing over to Pakistan by Khasi Youngmen

140. Shri B. K. Das:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the Government of Assam about the alleged crossing over of the Indo-Pakistan Boundary by large number of Khasi youngmen for training in guerilla warfare under a Chinese Officer in Pakistan;

(b) whether a thorough enquiry has been made into the matter;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the information received from the Assam Government they have unconfirmed reports that a good number of Khasi young men have crossed over the Indo-Pakistan Border for being trained in guerilla warfare under a chinese officer in Pakistan.

(b) Inquiries are being made to verify the facts, but they have not been finalised.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Measures to strengthen border security have been intensified. Action under Defence of India Rules has also been taken to check the migration of Khasi youngmen to Pakistan and the activities of those suspected to be returning from Pakistan after undergoing guerilla training.

Microwave Equipment Manufactured by the Indian Telephone Industries

141. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.T.I.'s New Venture to release first set of 7 KMC Microwave equipment to Posts and Telegraphs Department has been successful; and

(b) if so, the advantage of this equipment?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The equipment produced by ITI is comparable in performance and price to the imported equipment. The main advantage of producing the equipment in ITI is the considerable saving in the foreign exchange. Thereby expansion schemes based on the use of this equipment can be accommodated within the foreign exchange ceilings in the plan.

Linguistic Minorities in Maharashtra

142. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the steps taken to improve the conditions of the Linguistic Minorities in Maharashtra State, particularly on Mysore-Maharashtra Border?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): A number of complaints received from the Linguistic Minorities in Maharashtra have been referred to the State Government for comments. The Deputy Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities personally visited Sholapur in September 1965 and Sangli and Kohlapur during this year. Their tour notes were sent to the State Government for necessary action.

Central School in every District

143. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to establish a central school in every district of the country; and

(b) if so, by what time?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). These schemes fall under the following three categories:—

(1) "Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools)" for providing educational facilities of a uniform pattern and leading up to the All India Higher Secondary Examination of the Central Board of Secondary Education. It is proposed to establish about 124 schools under this scheme. This target is expected to be reached during 1967-68. At present the number of schools established is 104.

(2) Provision of liberal assistance to schools run by private managements or State Governments, which conform to the pattern of Central Schools referred to in (1) above.

The details of this Scheme are under formulation.

(3) Provision of better educational facilities to the talented children in good schools to be developed further with Central assistance. It is intended to have one such school in every district in the country, subject to necessary funds being available. The details of the Scheme are under formulation.

UNESCO Symposium on Jawaharlal Nehru

144. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international symposium was held in India under the joint auspices of UNESCO and the Government of India on Jawaharlal Nehru's role in the modern world.

(b) who selected the Indian participants to the symposium and on what criteria; and

(c) whether it is proposed to hold more of such symposia and to publish their proceedings?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. An International Round Table on Jawaharlal Nehru's role in the modern world was held by UNESCO in New Delhi from the 26th to the 29th September, 1966 in co-operation with the Government of India.

(b) The Indian participants were selected jointly by UNESCO and the Government of India. They were selected on the basis of their general competence to participate in the discussion on the subject.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of UNESCO.

Home Guards

145. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific steps have been taken to improve the organization and the morale of Home Guards organized in different border States particularly in the State of Rajasthan; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to ensure that arms and uniforms are made available to all the Home Guards and that arrears of payment are not allowed to accumulate?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) A proposal to set up in the border States a special wing of the Home Guards, who will be more intensively trained and fully equipped, is under consideration.

(b) Arms and uniforms are made available to Home Guards when called up for training and duty. No case of accumulation of arrears of payment to Home Guards has come to the notice of the Government of India. The attention of the State Governments, who make the payment, is however being drawn to this matter.

Post of Chief Welfare Officer

146. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a panel of seven Central Secretariat Service Officers for selection to the post of Chief Welfare Officer;

(b) whether in drawing up this panel, possession of any special welfare qualifications were taken into account or Officers were selected merely on the basis of seniority in their service; and

(c) the qualifications, if any, prescribed for the post of the Chief Welfare Officer?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is a post covered by the Scheme for Staffing Senior Administrative Posts of and above the rank of Deputy Secretary under the Government of India. No qualifications have, therefore, been prescribed, but suitability is always kept in view.

Production of Naphtha

147. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation has announced that with proper planning and coordination, the Indian Oil Refineries will be able not only to meet the entire naphtha needs of the fertilizer industry in the country, but also to export;

(b) the current production of this commodity; and

(c) the expected production, when the refineries work into capacity and whether there is any export possibility?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a). The Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation had said in reply to a question at a Press gathering that, with proper planning and coordination, the naphtha needs of the fertiliser industry in the country can be met. At present, naphtha is surplus and is being exported.

(b) The current production of Naphtha depends on the export possibilities for motor spirit. During the current year, the surplus of motor spirit/Naphtha in India is estimated at about 7,60,000 tonnes.

(c) The production of motor spirit/Naphtha will depend on the crude throughputs of the refineries. Motor spirit/Naphtha will continue to be exported till at least 1968 and possibly even later depending upon the build up of demand in fertilizer plants/petro-chemical units.

Empty Kerosene Oil Tins

148. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an empty kerosene oil tin which previously used to cost Re. 1 is now selling at Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 and the ration shop dealers particularly in Delhi insist on paying the enhanced price; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) A dealer while selling kerosene oil received from the oil companies packed in 18.5 litre tin is entitled to charge the authorised present differential over and above the bulk price of Rs. 2.56 towards the cost of 18.5 litre tin, and Government has not received any complaint regarding overcharging on such packed supplies as originally received by dealers.

However, an empty tin of similar shape and size can also be used as a container for commodities other than kerosene and there is no control on the price of empty tins as such.

(b) Does not arise.

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में दिल्ली सम्बन्धी कार्यों का विभाग

149. **श्री यशपाल सिंह :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद ने भारत सरकार से गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में दिल्ली सम्बन्धी कार्यों के लिए एक विशेष केन्द्रीय विभाग स्थापित करने की प्रार्थना की है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Fertilizers accumulated at Trombay Plant

150. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a two month supply of urea (fertilizer) has accumulated at Fertilizer Plant, Trombay; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Obscene Cinema Posters

151. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the display of obscene cinema posters in Calcutta and other big cities; and

(b) if so, the action being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Fertilizer Factory, Kanpur

152. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far to set up a fertilizer factory in Kanpur; and

(b) the reasons for delay in the execution of the project?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) An Industrial Licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 has been issued to Messrs. Indian Explosives Ltd., Calcutta for the establishment of a fertilizer factory at Kanpur. An Import licence has also been issued to the Company for the import of plant and machinery.

(b) The party is having negotiations with the International Finance Corporation on the arrangements to be made for the latter's share of the equity capital and foreign currency loan.

Rebate on Telephone Bills

153. Shri Daji:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(d) whether a scheme to give rebate to those telephone subscribers who pay their bills in time has been introduced;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the date of its implementation?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Repatriation of Indian Engineers, Scientists and Doctors from Abroad

154. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that highly trained Engineers, Scientists and Doctors are staying abroad for want of jobs in India;

(b) if so, whether any census has been taken of those who are abroad and are willing to come back to India; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ask these persons to come to India and work for the country?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) It is true that some qualified Engineers, Scientists and Doctors are staying abroad for want of offers of appointments satisfying their expectations.

(b) No, Sir. However, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research maintains a National Register in which about 13,000 Scientists Technologists, Medical Personnel etc. have registered themselves voluntarily and have expressed their willingness to return to India in course of time.

(c) The steps taken to assist Indian scientists, technologists etc. abroad to find employment in India are as follows:

1. Classified lists of Indian Scientists and technologists, Engineers, Medical Personnel and Business Management Personnel who are receiving training or are working abroad, are compiled in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and circulated to over 1000 employing agencies in both public and private sectors.

2. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research publishes in its monthly "TECHNICAL MANPOWER BULLETIN" particulars of persons who return and are available for employment. About 3,000 copies of the bulletin are distributed free to interested organisations to facilitate utilisation of such persons.

3. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research recommends suitable names in response to requirements notified to it by employers and recruiting bodies.

4. The C.S.I.R: also scrutinises advertisements appearing in important newspapers and makes recommendations of registrants with appropriate qualifications for consideration against these advertisements. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Union Public Service Commission and the Public Service Commissions of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and West Bengal have agreed to consider the persons recommended by the National Register as 'personal contract' candidates. Public Sector Undertakings such as the Fertilizer Corporation of India,

Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Hindustan Steel Ltd., Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, Hindustan Aircrafts Ltd., Bangalore, Indian Refineries Ltd., etc. have also agreed to consider candidates suggested from the National Register against posts available with them.

5. A Pool of scientists and technologists was created under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1958 for temporary placement of well qualified Indian scientiststs, technologists, medical personnel and social scientists returning from abroad as also persons with outstanding academic qualifications from India.

6. With a view to ensure quick absorption of Indian Scientists returning from abroad the Government of India decided in August 1963 that "all approved scientific institutions should be authorised to create a certain number of supernumerary posts to which temporary appointments could be made quickly from among scientists working and studying abroad." Besides the scientific institutions, public undertakings may also have supernumerary posts, specially in research units which should, if necessary, be established in such undertakings to utilise the scientists' skill. Persons studying or working abroad and persons who have recently returned irrespective of whether they have joined the Pool or not, are covered by this decision.

7. A travel grant, limited to economy class air-fare, is given to the Scientists and their families from the country they are working to India provided they undertake to serve the institution in the country for a period of three years.

Pay Scales of College and University Teachers

155. Shri Daji:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the University Grants Commission regarding the pay scales of College and University teachers have not yet been accepted by all the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to get it implemented?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Only the Government of West Bengal has so far communicated its acceptance of the scheme of revised scales of pay without any reservations. The adoption of the sheme by other State Governments is at various stages of consideration. Some of them have accepted the scheme in principle, but have not formulated any concrete proposals for the mechanics of application. The State Governments have been urged to take an early decision in the the matter.

Administrative Reforms Commission

156. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Lakhan Das:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has submitted its interim report; and

(b) if so, its salient features and whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the report have been placed on the tables of both Houses of Parliament.

Consideration of Special Audit Report by Orissa P.A.C.

157. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1839 on the 10th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Public Accounts Committee of Orissa State has since considered the Special Audit Report;

(b) whether that Committee has presented its Report;

(c) if that Committee has not yet presented its report when it is likely to do so;

(d) the action initiated in the matter in the wake of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee, Orissa; and

(e) if no action is being taken, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The State Government have intimated that the Special Audit Report is still under the consideration of the Public Accounts Committee, Orissa.

(c) The State Government has not given any indication.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Attack on Ukhrul Check-posts

158. Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1118 on the 3rd August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigations regarding the attacks made on the check-posts of Ukhrul sub-division of Manipur have since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision regarding the assistance to be given to the next of the kins of those who were wounded or killed has since been taken; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the culprits are Naga hostiles and information about them is not available as they are taking shelter in their hide-outs. Cases have been returned undetected in final form and will be reopened on the availability of the information about the identity of the accused when they are arrested.

(c) No financial assistance is given to the next of kin of the injured personnel.

As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1118 dated 3rd August, 1966 a sum of Rs. 2,000 was given to the family of a deceased constable from the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant.

(d) Does not arise.

Obscene Poster

159. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Maniyangadan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any clue as to the source of obscene poster casting aspersions on the Prime Minister has been traced by the police;

(b) if so, the result of investigations carried on by the police; and

(c) whether any person has been arrested in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The case is still under investigation.

(c) So far two arrests have been made and another accused for whose arrest a warant had been issued surrendered himself to the court.

Patna High Court, Ranchi

160. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to hold a permanent bench of the Patna High Court at Ranchi;

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal stands; and

(c) whether the Government of Bihar have made a suggestion in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Fossil Remains around Susunia Hills, Bankura

161. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of fossil remains of animals has been found in the course of recent archaeological explorations conducted around Susunia Hills and the valley of Gandheswari river in Bankura District (West Bengal);

(b) if so, the precise nature of these finds; and

(c) whether it is a fact that these fossil specimen will throw a new light on the conditions of the region thousands of years ago in the Pleistocene System?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The collection contains a good number of fragmentary bones and teeth of mammals, the animals identified being, *Buhalas palaeindicus, Bos namadicus, Bos* sp. *Palaeoloxoden, namadicus* and *Equus* of *namadicus.*

(c) The matter is under examination.

Non-Players with Sports Teams going Abroad

162. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of officials who accompany sports teams going abroad as Managers, non-playing captains or trainees is comparatively large and sometimes as many as the number of players;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether in view of the shortage of foreign exchange, the All-India Council of Sports has been asked to undertake closer scrutiny in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Repatriates from Ceylon

163. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Nambiar:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1184 on the 3rd August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the repatriation of Indians under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement 1964 has commenced;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) if not, when it is likely to begin;

(d) whether Government have finalised the schemes for their relief and rehabilitation on arrival in India;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, when they are likely to be finalised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). Repatriation of Indians from Ceylon under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964, has not yet commenced. Applications will be invited as soon as the necessary legislation for implementation of the agreement is passed by the Government of Ceylon.

(d) to (f). The required information is given in the statement below:

1. Priority has been accorded to repatriates from Ceylon for appointment under the Central Government through the employment exchange.

2. Age limit has been relaxed to 45 years (50 years for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) for appointment through the employment exchange.

3. Age and fee concessions have also been granted in respect of appointments made through the Union Public Service Commission.

4. Public Sector Undertakings have been requested to reserve a certain percentage of vacancies for repatriates from Ceylon.

5. Special Employment Liaison Officers have been appointed at Vishakhapatnam and Madras to render employment assistance to the repatriates.

6. Arrangements for absorption of plantation workers in the existing plantations to the extent possible, are being made through the Tea Board of India in consultation with the United Planters Association of South India.

7. Proposals for setting up new plantations in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Madras and Mysore States are being examined.

8. It is proposed to extend to repatriates from Ceylon the schemes, already sanctioned for Burma repatriates, for grant of loans for carrying on trade or business or profession and for construction of houses and business premises to repatriates from Ceylon.

Indo-U.S. Foundation

164. Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Firodia:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in the 'Patriot' dated the 22nd September, 1966 to the effect that the well known *'Christian Science 'Monitor'* has published a news that the latter is officially informed that the Indo-U.S. foundation will be established after the General Election in India in 1967; and

(b) if so, the authenticity of the report and the actual state of affairs in regard to the foundation?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). There has been no discussion or correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of the United States on the subject of the proposed Indo-U.S. Foundation since the last session of Parliament and the report in question is without any foundation in fact.

Job Security in Oil Companies

165. **Dr. Ranen Sen:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the recommendations of the Committee on Job Security in Foreign Oil Companies and Government's decision thereon, the foreign oil companies are still persisting in implementing their so-called voluntary retirement schemes; and

(b) if so, the additional steps Government propose to take to ensure job security for the employees of the private Oil Companies in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Committee had no objection to the continuance of the early voluntary retirement schemes provided the employees' representatives were associated with the operation of the Schemes. At a meeting which the Labour Secretary had on October 27, 1966, with the representatives of the Oil Companies, the Companies claimed that the procedure now adopted by them substantially meets the Committees recommendations. The matter is under further examination.

Shortage of Kerosene Oil

166. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Basappa:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports about the shortage of kerosene oil that is being experienced by the different States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the steps taken to overcome this shortage;

(c) whether Government would lay on the Table a statement showing the monthly production of kerosene, petrol and high speed diesel in the various Refineries in the public and private sectors during the last 21 months from January, 1966 onwards uptodate;

(d) whether Government have decided to increase kerosene allocation for the next few months; and

(e) if so, by how much and the quantity of kerosene oil issued to the various States during 1965-66 (upto July, 1966)?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Except for some difficulties in maintaining supplies of kerosene to Tripura due to breaches, there have been no complaints of kerosene shortage in the country during the last 3 months.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The monthly production of kerosense, Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel Oil in refineries in India from January, 1965 is shown in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7172/66.]

(d) and (e). Yes. The monthly kerosene allocation of various States/ Territories has been increased by 20 thousand tonnes from 1st October, 1966. The sales of kerosene, in India during the years 1965 and 1966 (upto July, 1966) have been as under:

Year.	Kerosene
	(Figures in tonnes)
1965	25,64,600
1966 (upto July)	13,72,277

Selection Grade for Assistants

167. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4281 on the 7th September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Committee of Joint Secretaries appointed to examine the question of promotion prospects of Assistants has submitted its recommendations;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The Committee has not yet submitted its recommendations. It hopes to do so soon.

Pak. Infiltration in Assam

168. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Firodia:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Dighe:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position about the Pakistani infiltrators in Assam and how many have been deported so far since the deportation process started; and

(b) the steps taken in view of the Assam Chief Minister's statement in Assam Assembly in September, 1966 to free the State from the activities of saboteurs and agents-provocateur?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Out of the estimated 2,50,000 Pakistani infiltrators in Assam, 1,68,869 have been deported upto the end of August 1966.

(b) Both the State Government and Government of India are fully seized of the matter and are taking all necessary and possible steps to meet the situation.

Kidnapping by Mizo National Front Rebels

169. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Government servants kidnapped by the Mizo National Front rebels during the recent uprisings in Mizo land have not so far been released by them;

(b) if so, the number of Government servants so kidnapped;

(c) how many of them are still under detention by the Mizo National Front rebels; and

(d) whether some of them are missing, if so, the number thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). Of the total 89 Government officials reportedly kidnapped so far by Mizo hostiles, 33 are still missing. The present whereabouts of these persons are not known.

Fertiliser Factory, Haldia

170. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the **Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 842 on the 7th September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Phillips Petroleum Company has since submitted the revised estimates for Haldia Fertilizer Project;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). A revised proposal in respect of the Fertilizer Project at Haldia has just been received from M|s Phillips Petroleum Company. This has to be examined before Government's reaction can be indicated.

Namrup Fertilizer Project

171. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state the progress made so far in the Namrup Fertiliser Project?

The Minister of Petroleum And Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): The progress in respect of the various items is as follows:—

	Completed.
1 *Civil Designs*	
2 *Factory Civil Construction*	
Sulphur Storage Yard	100.%
Sulphuric Acid Plant	95.%
Miscellaneous structures like work-shops, works & Drawing Office, tubular sheds etc.	95.%
Bagging plant	85.%
Shulphate Plant;	75.%
Urea Plant	53.%
Ammonia Plant	50.%
Urea Prilling Tower	50%

3	*Equipment erection (Departmental)*	
	Ammonia Plant	33%
	Urea Plant . .	39%
	Sulphuric Acid Plant	66%
	Sulphate Plant .	15%
4	*River protection work*	Completed.
5	*Railway siding* . .	Sulphur pad loop has been commissioned.
6	*Township* . .	Out of 802 quarters 782 have been Completed.
7	*Plant and Machinery;* .	96% of the equipment have been received at site.
8	*Water Treatment Plant*	(i) Raw Water Pump House 90%
		(ii) Treatment Plant—15%
9	*Steam Generation Plant* .	Procurement and fabrication of machinery are in progress.

Gauhati Refinery

172. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the expansion of the capacity of the Gauhati Refinery has been finalised;

(b) if so, the cost thereof and the foreign exchange contents involved; and

(c) the extent of expansion envisaged in its refining capacity and whether the increased crude oil resources in Assam have been taken into consideration while determining the expansion?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The question of expanding the Gauhati refinery and the financial draw-backs inherent in such a proposal like under-recoveries of freight, incidence of sales tax etc. were referred to Assam Govenment for review in order to reduce the financial burden on the refinery. The reply of the State Government is awaited.

Strike in Pusa Polytechnic, Delhi

173. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 900 students went on a strike in Pusa Polytechnic, Delhi from the 16th September, 1966;

(b) if so, the demands of the students; and

(c) the action taken by the authorities concerned to meet their demands?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands of the students pertained to:

(i) drawing up of standard rules for the conduct of examinations both regular and Supplementary and the holding of a second Supplementary examination this year so that those who have failed may have the same benefits as were extended to some students in the first Supplementary examination.

(ii) proper arrangements for library, common room, canteen, medical facilities and drinking water.

(iii) provision of hostel accommodation and permission for student union.

(c) The request to hold a second Supplementary examination which was the main demand of the students was agreed to. The other demands are under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Government College, Kirtinagar, Delhi

174. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1067 on the 3rd August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any decision in the matter of construction of a building for the Government College, Kirtinagar, Delhi has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government College, Kirtinagar is now under the management of a Governing Body, and is known as Rajdhani College, Kirtinagar. The Governing Body has decided to construct a building for the college and intends approaching the Delhi Administration/University Grants Commission for assistance.

(b) No details of the proposed construction have yet been received.

Conference of Education Ministers

175. **Shri Firodia:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations made at the Conference of the Education Ministers held at Madras in June, 1966; and

(b) if so, the recommendations which have since been accepted by Government for implementation?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Most of the recommendations of the Conference are for implementation by the State Governments. These have been forwarded to them for necessary action and their reports are awaited.

In so far as the Government of India is concerned, the following recommendations have been accepted. Other recommendations are still under consideration:—

(1) The coordination and cooperation between the National Council of Educational Research and Training at the Centre and the Education Departments in the States should be developed further.

(2) The programme for the preparation of model textbooks and supplementary materials by the National Council of Educational Research and Training should be expedited.

(3) In the field of technical education, the manpower requirements of the fourth and subsequent plans should be assessed carefully and the admissions to the courses should be suitably altered to meet the needs of economic development.

(4) The Ministry of Education should examine, in consultation with the Ministry of Defence, the programmes of social service which can be integrated with the NCC programme.

(5) To secure community participation in a big way for improving physical facilities in schools, a concerted nation-wide effort should be made on the lines of the School Improvement Programme in Madras.

Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers

176. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dock and General Workers' Union deplored the adament attitude of the Employers' representatives on the Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers in recommending interim relief of Rs. 3.90 to the workers;

(b) whether the Union called upon the workers in all the major Ports in the country to launch an indefinite strike to press for higher interim relief; and

(c) the steps taken to avert any crisis resulting from the Wage Board's recommendations with respect to interim relief?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Reports to this effect have appeared in the Press.

(c) Government have received and accepted the unanimous recommendations made by the Wage Board for grant of a second interim relief from 1-8-66. Copies of Government Resolution on the subject are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7171/66].

Multiplicity of Trade Unions in Airlines Industry

177. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present strains and disputes in the labour-management relations in the Airlines Industry are, to a considerable extent, due to the multiplicity of trade unions of Pilots, Navigators, Flight Engineers and other employees functioning in the industry; and

(b) whether Government have considered this aspect of the question and have devised any scheme to improve the industrial relations in the Industry?

The Deputy Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Multiplicity of trade unions is only one of the factors responsible for causing strains and disputes in the Airlines Industry.

(b) The Code of Discipline which permits recognition of the majority Union, has been evolved to discourage evils arising from multiplicity of the Unions. This Code has been accepted by the Airlines Industry. Efforts are made to resolve disputes as and when they arise.

New Tear Gas

178. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have made a suggestion to the Calcutta Police to experiment with the use of C.S. Gas in quelling disorders;

(b) the reaction of the Calcutta Police thereto;

(c) whether it has been found to be a practical device in a densely populated city like Calcutta; and

(d) the final decision in the matter, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The Government of India have requested certain State Government (including the Government of West Bengal) to try out C.S. tear-gas on an experimental basis, in selected situations, for the dispersal of riotous assemblies.

(b) and (c). The C.S. Gas has not so far been tried by the Calcutta Police.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Power of Lieutenant Governor

179. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of powers vested in the Lt. Governor of Delhi with regard to the decisions of the Executive Council;

(b) how far the direct control over the law and order machinery and the Delhi Development Authority will lie with the Lt. Governor;

(c) the discretionary powers, if any, of the Lt. Governor; and

(d) the powers delegated by the Union Government to the Lt. Governor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidhya Charan Shukla): (a) Attention is invited to section 27 of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966. which defines the powers of the Lieutenant Governor in relation to the Executive Council.

(b) and (c). Under Section 27(3) of the Act, the Lt. Governor is not required to be assisted and advised by the Executive Council in the discharge of his functions with respect to law and order in Delhi including the organisation and discipline of police force. Matters relating to the Departments of Services, Home and Land and Buildings including Development Authority have been notified under section 27(3) of the Act and in regard to these matters, he has to exercise his functions in his discretion. The other discretionary powers of the Administrator are specified in sections 27 of the Act itself.

(d) All the powers which the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, used to exercise before the 7th September, 1966, are being exercised by the Lieutenant Governor. In addition, most of the powers and functions of the Central Government under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, have been delegated to him.

Exploration of Oil in U.P.

180. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the result of drilling and boring in the districts of Eastern areas of Uttar Pradesh for exploration of oil;

(b) the amount spent thereon so far; and

(c) the number of persons employed?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No drilling for exploration of oil has been caried out in the Eastern areas of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pak. Trespassers

181. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 30 Pakistanis armed with hand bombs and spears trespassed into Indian territory and committed a dacoity on the 18th September, 1966 at Maliapota Village in Nadia District (West Bengal) when many persons were injured and considerable property was looted;

(b) the loss incurred thereby; and

(c) action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). On the night of 18|19-9-1966 about 25|30 criminals of Pakistani Nationality armed with crackers, spears etc. trespassed into Indian territory and committed dacoity in the house of one Erfan Ali Khan of village Maliapota in District Nadia, West Bengal. The criminals took away moveable property worth about Rs. 2500|- after inflicting injuries on Erfan Ali Khan and his two minor children.

(c) Protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan and a case under section 395|397 IPC has been started.

Exploration in Off Shore Areas

182. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 86 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations with foreign Oil Companies for joint oil exploration in off shore areas have since been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Negotiations with one company have reached an advanced stage and discussions with some others are still in progress.

Radio Links for Long Distance P.C.Os.

183. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the "very high frequency" radio links for long distance public call offices with automatic calling facilities are likely to be introduced;

(b) whether the VHF radio links device has been developed indigenously with the collaboration of foreign technicians;

(c) if so, how the device compares with the imported ones; and

(d) when will self-sufficiency in this device be achieved?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Long distance P.C.Os. on VHF radio are expected to be commissioned for regular service during the latter half of the 4th Five-Year Plan.

(b) The equipments are being developed in P and T Telecommunication Research Centre. No foreign technical collaboration is involved.

(c) Does not arise at present.

(d) Indigenous manufacture will be possible after development of equipment is completed. Self sufficiency can be achieved as soon as adequate manufacturing capacity is established.

Hindi Advisory Committee

184. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in pursuance of the recommendations of the Hindi Advisory Committee attached to his

Ministry, the Hindi Adviser has compiled the annual report regarding the work of Hindi in the Government of India;

(b) if not, the cause of the delay and when the report will be made available; and

(c) whether the Ministries concerned have been advised to furnish promptly necessary information to the Hindi Advisory Committee for compiling the report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The annual reports will relate to the financial year and would be compiled by 30th June every year. Steps have been taken for the collection of information for the first report covering the period ending 31st March, 1967.

(c) Yes, Sir. The report will be compiled in the Home Ministry.

Punjab University Employees Association

185. **Shri Umanath:**
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab University authorities refused to negotiate with the Punjab University Employees Association on the demands of the university employees;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a three day demonstration was organised by the employees to protest against the authorities;

(c) whether the attention of Government was drawn to the demands of the workers and if so, what were the demands; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to settle the dispute?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Panjab University Employees Association has not been recognised by the University. The University authorities have, however, been negotiating with an *Ad-hoc* Committee of the Employees of the University.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is, however, reported that a majority of the employees abstained from participating in the demonstration.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Exodus of Minorities

186. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1066 on the 3rd August, 1966 and state:

(a) the main points highlighted by the Exodus Commission in its report; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government in the light of the above report with a view of mitigating the endless miseries of the displaced persons?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). It will not be in public interest to disclose the contents of the report which is under examination of the Government.

Sindri Fertilizer Factory

187. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any bonus has been declared by the Sindri Fertilizer Factory in favour of its employees for 1965-66;

(b) the number of employees who have declined to receive the bonus and causes of resentment, if any;

(c) the steps taken to facilitate better industrial relations by negotia-

tions with the representatives of the employees; and

(d) the possibilities of introducing workers' participation in the management in Sindri, the pioneer public sector plant?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Rehabilitation of Agriculturist Families

189. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1084 on the 3rd August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the schemes for the rehabilitation of agriculturist families have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar are considering schemes for the resettlement of agriculturist repatriates from Burma alongwith the new migrants from East Pakistan on Government waste lands located in the districts of Purnea and Saharsa. About 8,732 acres of waste land have been surveyed and the feasibility of providing irrigation is being examined.

Fertilizer Factories

190. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any team of American Experts is making survey in the country for the selection of some suitable sites for fertiliser factories; and

(b) if so, whether any Indian specialist is included in the team?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A team of three members of the Cooperative League of U.S.A. is at present making an on-the-spot feasibility techno-economic study for setting up a nitrogenous and complex fertilizer factory(s) in the cooperative sector through the good offices of the Cooperative League of USA.

The Team has had discussions with the Central and State Government Officers concerned and has visited Gujarat, U.P. and Maharashtra.

The team does not include any Indian specialist but officers from concerned Ministries are associated in the discussions.

Licences for Border Area People

191. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri B. P. Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been given licences for arms in the border areas of Punjab and Rajasthan so far;

(b) whether arrangements have been made to supply them arms; and

(c) if no arrangements have been made, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). It would not be desirable to disclose this information in the public interest.

Consumption of Petroleum Products in Punjab

192. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the total consumption of Petroleum and Petroleum Products in Punjab during 1966 so far separately; and

(b) whether the supply is short as compared to the demand?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The total consumption of Petroleum and Petroleum Products upto the end of October, 1966 is estimated to be 3,76,980 Metric Tonnes.

(b) Supply is being made according to the demand, and so the question of short supply does not arise.

Grant to Universities in Punjab

193. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the grants given to the Universities in Punjab have been less than those given to the Universities in all other States; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The release of development grants by the University Grants Commission depends on the progress achieved by them in the implementation of approved projects and on availability of matching contribution. There have been universities which have received smaller grants than universities in Punjab.

(b) The question does not arise.

Wage Board for Road Transport Industry

194. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Central Wage Board for the Road Transport Industry;

(b) whether the Wage Board has issued any questionnaire to the trade unions and the employers' organisations and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Wage Board propose to consider the question of interim relief to the workers;

(d) if so, when Government are like'y to receive the recommendation; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Wage Board was constituted on 28-5-66. It has held three meetings so far.

(b) The draft questionnaire is to be finalized at the Board's next meeting to be held on 21st and 22nd November 1966.

(c) The question of interim relief is under consideration of the Board.

(d) It is not possible to indicate precisely when the Board would be able to submit its recommendation regarding interim relief.

(e) Does not arise.

Lightening Strike by staff of C.T.O., New Delhi

195. Dr. Melkote:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 451 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the causes of the lightening strike by several hundred Operators of the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi on the 13th July, 1966 has been held;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the total loss incurred as a result of the strike?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The enquiry Officer had found that the suspension of work in the New Delhi CTO on the 13th July, 1966 was the culmination of a period of strained relations between the Traffic and Engineering Branches in that office. The immediate provocation was the insistence of the ADET (Electrical) in attempting to replace a table in the Instrument Room of the CTO which had been removed earlier by the Traffic Officers on the ground that it was obstructing freedom of movement of the staff in front of circulation point. The ADET had also made certain disparaging remarks about Traffic Officers. The Enquiry Officer had also held that the action of the Traffic Officer in removing the table was not proper and that this had contributed to the incident.

The report of the Enquiry Officer has been accepted by the Director General and disciplinary proceedings are being instituted against the Engineering and Traffic Officers, who were held to be directly responsible for the incident.

The relevant departmental rules regarding the relationship of Engineering and Traffic Officers in the CTO are also being modified to make the position clear beyond any doubt. Periodical meetings between these officers have also been ordered to promote better coordination.

(c) About 2800 man hours were lost due to the suspension of work for about six hours on that day representing a loss of about Rs. 1900 to Government.

Cheaper Books for Science and Engineering Education

196. **Dr. Melkote**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether considerable difficulty is being experienced by the Engineering, Medical and Science students in various cities in getting necessary books for their course, whose cost is prohibitive;

(b) whether Government would consider a proposal to set up non-lending libraries in each city with fifty sets of each of the standard books required for the said courses, library being kept open from early morning till late in the night; and

(c) whether Government would advise the medical, engineering and science institutes to supply full set of books to their post-Graduate students on loan for their use during their course of study and whether Government would sanction necessary additional grant to such Institutions?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Government is seized of this problem.

(b) and (c). Among the various measures under the Government's consideration to make available standard books at reasonable prices, these proposals would also be examined.

Recognition of Unions

197. **Dr. Melkote**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the principle of granting recognition to the Unions of Government Employees provided they have enrolled 15 per cent of the total number of workers eligible for such enrolment, is being followed in the Defence and the Railways, by granting recognition to more than one Union or Federation; and

(b) whether such a policy is proposed to be applied to the employees in other Departments as well?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir. This is one of the principles.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Plantation Workers' Strike in Kerala

198. **Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any concrete steps to end the two and a half months' old plantation workers' strike in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The strike in the rubber plantations in Kerala has since been called off.

Enquiry against Government Employees

199. **Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the C.B.I. conducted an open enquiry against 35 Government Officers during July 1966; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation took up open enquiries against 35 Gazetted Officers during the month of July, 1966.

(b) 8 of these officers belonged to Railways, 7 to Defence, 6 to Finance, 5 to Supply and Technical Development 3 to Union Territories, 2 each to Industry and Communications, and one each to Works, Housing and Urban Development and Mines and Metals. The allegations include demand and acceptance of bribes, causing illegal pecuniary advantage to contractors/suppliers/others by showing undue official favours, misappropriation of public funds, possession of disproportionate assets, etc.

Guruvayurappan College (Kerala)

200. **Shri Mohammed Koya:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Principal of the Guruvayurappan College (Kerala) was suspended by the management;

(b) whether this gave rise to a crisis resulting in hunger strike by a few Lecturers; and

(c) if so, how the matter was settled?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Discussions were held by the Adviser to the State Governor with the representatives of the Management and the public, including the Principal and it was decided to set up a special Committee to enquire into the matter. The order of suspension of the Principal has been cancelled and he has proceeded on leave pending enquiry by the Committee. The College reopened on September 19, 1966 and normalcy has been restored.

Accident at Anakayam (Kerala)

201. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of **Home** Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an accident at Anakayam near Mangeri Kerala recently in which 12 people were killed;

(b) whether there is any allegation to the effect that this was due to the negligence of the contractor;

(c) whether any enquiry is proposed to be conducted in this regard; and

(d) whether any compensation was given to the victims?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir. As a result 10 people died.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir.

Unlicensed Radio Sets

202. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Radio sets have been unearthed without licenses since January, 1966;

(b) if so, the total number of sets unearthed;

(c) whether these sets are indigenous or foreign made; and

(d) whether these sets have been confiscated or licences have been issued against them?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the latest information 62,215 unlicensed radio receivers were detected during the first half of 1966.

(c) These sets include indigenous as well as foreign makes; their breakup is not available.

(d) The detected sets are not confiscated, but the owners are asked to take licences on payment, in addition to the licence fee, of a surcharge equal to one year's fee. In case licences are not taken after due notice, the owners are prosecuted.

Oil Refineries with French Collaboration

203. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the French Oil Companies have withdrawn their proposals for establishing refineries in India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Correspondence Course for Technical Education

204. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the proposal to set up a Bureau of Correspondence Course for technical education;

(b) the places selected for establishment of Regional Centres; and

(c) when the proposed Bureau is expected to start functioning?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The introduction of correspondence courses has been included in the proposals for the Fourth Plan. The exact manner of implementation of the scheme has yet to be settled.

सरकारी विभागों में सफाई कर्मचारियों और मालिकों को दूसरे शनिवार की छुट्टी

205. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुछ विभागों में सफाई कर्मचारियों और मालिकों को दूसरे शनिवार को अवकाश नहीं दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन व्यक्तियों को अधिसमय भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है जब कि श्रेणी चार के अन्य कर्मचारियों को ऐसी सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पू० शे० नारकर) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

कलकत्ता में खोपरा और सुपारी की बिक्री में मुनाफाखोरी

206. **श्री काशी राम गुप्त :**
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 20 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4007 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कलकत्ता में खोपरा तथा सुपारी के विक्रय मूल्य अत्यधिक ऊंचे होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : कलकत्ता के बाजार में खोपरा तथा सुपारी का मूल्य सम्भरण तथा मांग आदि अनेक तत्वों पर निर्भर करता है । कलकत्ता के बाजार में इन चीजों का मूल्य निर्धारित करने में द्वीपों से कलकत्ता आने वाली इन चीजों की अपेक्षया थोड़ी मात्रा का कोई महत्वपूर्ण भाग नहीं रहता ।

डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों को चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी बिलों की प्रतिपूर्ति

207 **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :**
श्री काशी राम गुप्त :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965-66 में जिन क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना लागू नहीं है, वहां नियुक्त डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी बिलों की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिये कितनी राशि वितरित की गयी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि डाकखानों में काम करने वाले डाक-तार कर्मचारियों के डाक्टरी बिलों की प्रतिपूर्ति की राशि प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिमास 200 रु० से 600 रुपये तक आती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रथा को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) 2,94,55,448 रुपये 46 पैसे ।

(ख) तथा (ग). सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा ऊंची रकम के चिकित्सा बिल पेश करने की घटनाओं का समय-समय पर पता चलता है । ऐसे आदेश पहले से ही जारी किये जा चुके हैं कि जब कभी दावों के ठीक होने के सम्बन्ध में कोई शक हो तो विशेष पुलिस एस्टेबिलशमेंट या उस स्थान के सिविल सर्जन की सहायता से जांच की जानी चाहिए । उन डाक्टरों या केमिस्टों के मामलों की सूचना भी, जिनके बारे में अनियमितताएं करने का शक हो, विशेष पुलिस एस्टेब्लिशमेंट तथा आयकर प्राधिकारियों को दी जाय । उन कर्मचारियों के मामलों की सूचना केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को भी दी जाय, जिन पर धोखा देही करने का शक हो । उक्त उपायों के अलावा इस दृष्टि से कि चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति की सुविधाओं का दुरुपयोग न हो साथ ही कर्मचारियों को ये सुविधाएं और भी अधिक सुविधा से उपलब्ध हो सकें, प्रमुख नगरों में विभागीय औषधालय खोल दिये गए हैं, और जहां कहीं न्यायसंगत पाये जाएंगे, धीरे धीरे और भी औषधालय खोल दिये जाएंगे ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारी

208. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1965 से अगस्त, 1966 तक की अवधि में उनके मंत्रालय में प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के कितने राज-पत्रित अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति की गयी अथवा प्रतिनियुक्ति पर भेजा गया ;

(ख) सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारियों को पुनः नियुक्ति किया गया; और

(ग) इस काम के लिए कितने नये पद बनाये गये ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) 60

(ख) कोई नहीं

(ग) कोई नहीं ।

भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा, भारतीय पुलिस सेवा और भारतीय विदेश सेवा के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवार

209. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में वर्षवार अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने उम्मीदवार भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा, भारतीय पुलिस-सेवा और भारतीय विदेश सेवा की लिखित परीक्षाओं में पास हुए; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने उम्मीदवार इस कारण पास नहीं हो सके क्योंकि वे कुल मिलाकर पास होने योग्य अंक, जिनमें भेंट के अंक भी सम्मिलित हैं, प्राप्त नहीं कर सके ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की रही जा है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

भारत रक्षा नियमों के अधीन गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्ति

210. श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय भारत रक्षा नियमों के अधीन गिरफ्तार किये गये तथा दिल्ली जेल में नजरबन्द व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को राजनैतिक तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को अन्य कारणों से गिरफ्तार किया गया ;

(ग) क्या उनमें से किसी व्यक्ति को पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के सम्बन्ध मे गिरफ्तार किया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) इस समय दिल्ली जेल में भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्द व्यक्तियों की संख्या 13 है ।

(ख) भारत सुरक्षा नियमों में लोगों को राजनैतिक कारणों पर नजरबन्द करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इन लोगों को इस लिए नजरबन्द किया गया है ताकि इनकी समाज विरोधी गतिविधियों
जा सके

(ग) जी नहीं किन्तु उपर्युक्त 13 व्यक्तियों में से एक को पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के तुरन्त बाद नजरबन्द किया गया था ।

(घ) 19.10.65 को ।

एशियाई खेलों के लिये भारतीय टीम

211. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एशियाई खेलों के लिये भारतीय टीम में व्यक्तियों की संख्या में कमी की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अखिल भारतीय खेल कूद परिषद ने इस सम्बन्ध मे क्या सिफारिशें की थीं और तत्पश्चात टीम में व्यक्तियों की संख्या में कितनी कमी की गई ; और

(ग) टीम में खिलाड़ियों को शामिल करने के लिए क्या शर्तें रखी गईं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). दिसम्बर, 1966 में होने वाले एशियाई खेलों में भाग लेने के लिए बैंकाक भेजने हेतु भारतीय ओलम्पिक संघ ने आरम्भ में 151 व्यक्तियों का एक दल भेजने का सुझाव दिया था। अखिल भारतीय खेल कूद परिषद ने भारतीय ओलम्पिक संघ को खिलाड़ियों और अधिकारियों की संख्या 80 और 100 के बीच रखने की सलाह दी थी। भारतीय ओलिम्पिक-संघ से प्राप्त संशोधित प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) प्रत्येक मामले में निर्णय करते समय, अन्य एशियाई देशों की तुलना में हमारी टीमों की सफलता के अवसर, उनकी सापेक्ष स्थिति और धन तथा विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलब्धता का ध्यान रखा जायेगा।

University Centres at Berhampur and Sambalpur in Orissa

212. Shri Mohan Nayak:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Orissa Chief Minister has promised to give permission to start University Centres at Berhampur and Sambalpur in Orissa State from the 1st January, 1967; and

(b) if so, whether these Centres are being set up with the approval and the aid of the Central Government?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The State Government had been advised to establish University Centres at Berhampur and Sambalpur. They, however, took a decision despite the advice of the Central Government to the contrary, to legislate for the establishment of Universities at both these places.

Rural Institutes

213. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the progress of Rural Institutes in the country;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to encourage the development of Rural Institutes during the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The scheme of Rural Higher Education has been reviewed with the following results:—

(1) The Rural Institute at Udaipur has been affiliated to the Udaipur University.

(2) The Jamia Rural Institute has decided to merge with the Jamia Millia Islamia which is functioning as a 'deemed' university.

(3) The question of declaring three Rural Institutes, namely: (i) Gandhigram Rural Institute (Madurai Distt.). (ii) Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Rural Institute, Coimbatore, and (iii) B. V. Rural Institute, Bichpuri

(Agra) as 'deemed' universities under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act is being examined in consultation with the institutions and the State Governments concerned.

(4) Financial provision is being made in the Fourth Plan for suitable assistance to all the Rural Institutes for their development.

Central Industrial Security Force

214. Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Central Industrial Security Force on the lines of the Railway Protection Force;

(b) if so, the powers that are going to be invested in the Force and the industries which are expected to be brought under this Force; and

(c) whether the jurisdiction of the Force will extend only to the Public Sector Industrial Establishments?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of the Central Industrial Security Force was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 2nd August, 1966. The main features of the scheme are:

(a) This Force wil be maintained primarily for the protection and security of industrial undertakings owned by the Central Government.

(b) Members of the Force may be deputed for such duty to industrial undertakings at the request of the management.

(c) Officers and members of the Force will be authorised to arrest or search a person concerned in an offence committed in the premises of, or relating to, the undertaking and punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months.

जम्मू और काश्मीर में रोजगार दफ्तर

215. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द:** क्या **श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966 जून तक जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य के रोजगार दफ्तरों में जिन लोगों ने अपने नाम दर्ज कराये उनकी संख्या सम्प्रदाय वार क्या है; और

(ख) इस काल में जिन लोगों के लिये रोजगार की व्यवस्था की गई उनकी संख्या सम्प्रदायवार क्या है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). जनवरी-जून 1966 के बारे में उपलब्ध जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

प्रार्थियों की श्रेणी	जनवरी-जून 1966 में नाम दर्ज कराने वाले	जनवरी-जून 1966 के बीच काम पर लगाये व्यक्ति
1	2	3
1. अनुसूचित जाति .	985	96
2. अनुसूचित कबीले .		
3. अन्य†	6535	475
कुल	7520	571

†अन्य सम्प्रदायों के बारे में अलग अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

डाकघर बचत बैंक खाते

216. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में डाकघर बचत बैंक खातों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए एक व्यापक योजना बनाई जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है ; और

(ग) इस योजना को कार्यान्वितकर लेने के बाद बचत खातों में कितना धन जमा होने की आशा है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) इस समय ऐसी कोई योजना विभाग के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). ऊपर (क) में दिये गये उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Suicide by a Couple

217. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Shri Suraj and his wife residents of Najafgarh Block with a son of 2 years of age committed suicide on a railway track:

(b) whether it is also a fact that both husband and wife were unemployed; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been held into the matter and if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The couple were employed as sweepers in the village.

(c) An inquest was insituted by the local police and the conclusion arrived at was that it was a case of frustration due to prolonged illness of their son.

Police Firing in Tripura

218. **Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Tripura declared in Tripura Assembly that a judicial enquiry will be made on the police firing on the 28th and 29th August, 1966 in Agartala;

(b) if so, whether the enquiry has been started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A suitable person is being selected to conduct the inquiry.

Shortage of Kerosene Oil in Tripura

219. **Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the months of June, July and August, 1966 Tripura experienced acute shortage of kerosene oil; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ease the situation?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Kerosene shortage was reported from Tripura towards the end of June and early July, 1966. These were due to wide-spread rains which caused frequent and prolonged suspension of rail booking due to frequent landsides and breaches in the rail line in the hill section between Lumding and Badarpurghat. The road between rail head at Dharmanagar and Agartala was also breached due to floods. The position has since improved.

(b) Priority is being given to supplies of petroleum products to Tripura State.

Use of D.I.R. in Tripura

220. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Tripura have asked for permission to use the Defence of India Rules to deal with anti-national activities indulged in by the left CPI, Mizos and Naga Rebels on the border; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government of Tripura are exempted from the restrictions imposed by rule 3A of the Defence of India Rules and need not seek previous approval or sanction of the Central Government for exercising certain powers. They have however to exercise the powers according to the policy statements made in the parliament from time to time regarding the use of Defence of India Act & Rules.

(b) Does not arise.

Book Establishments with West German Aid

221. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Germany has decided to set up in India three complete book establishments;

(b) if so, when these will be set-up; and

(c) a brief account of the project?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The West German Government have offered a gift of three printing presses for the printing of school text books and other educational literature required by the various State Governments, Union Territories and the Government of India. The offer has been accepted and the formal Agreements between the two Governments will be signed shortly. The presses will be set up in Mysore, Bhubaneshwar & Chandigarh and they will function on a regional basis. They will be under the administrative control of the Government of India. The sites for their establishment have been given by the State Governments concerned free of charge. It is proposed to phase the setting up of the presses over a period of 3 years—1968-69 to 1970-71.

Rural Institutes Deemed as Universities

222. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has recommended that the Gandhi Gram Rural Institute, Madurai, Shri Ram Krishna Mission Vidyalaya Rural Institute, Coimbatore and B.V. Rural Institute, Bich Puri (Agra) be deemed as Universities for a period of three years in the first instance; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Commission has also desired that early action be taken to implement the recommendations made by its Visiting Committee and especially those relating to the maintenance of standards. Action is being taken on the recommendations of the

University Grants Comission in consultation with the State Governments and the Institutes concerned.

Army Postal Service

223. Shri Basappa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme for compulsory deputation of Officers of the Indian Postal Service to the Army Postal Service and if so, the broad features thereof;

(b) the reaction of the staff; and

(c) when this is likely to be given effect to?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes; details have not yet been worked out.

(b) Does not arise, as the scheme can only be made applicable to future entrants to the service.

(c) This will be known only after a final decision is taken in the matter, in consultation with the U.P.S.C.

High Courts

224. Shri M. B. Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of benches of the different High Courts of various States; and

(b) when they were established and are functioning as such?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). At present, the following benches of High Courts are functioning:—

Name of High Court	Number and name of bench	Date of establishment of Bench and date from which functioning
Allahabad High Court	1. Lucknow	19-7-1948
High Court at Bombay	1. Nagpur	1-5-1960
Kerala High Court.	1. Trivandrum	12-12-1956
Madhya Pradesh High Court.	1. Indore 2. Gwalior	1-11-1956

Punjab Cadre I.A.S. Officers posted in Central Government

225. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3898 on the 31st August, 1966 and state:

(a) the present assignment of the two Officers whose tenure had already been extended;

(b) their special qualifications and services rendered justifying their continuance for a long number of years in the same Ministry/Organisation; and

(c) the decision taken to extend their tenure further?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Of the two officers whose tenure of deputation expired within the past 2-3 months, a proposal for extension of tenure concerning one of them is under consideration. The other officer is due to be relieved shortly to rejoin his State Cadre.

The Officer whose tenure is proposed to be extended is holding the post of Director General, Indian Institute

of Foreign Trade. This is a specialised job which, by virtue of his earlier experience of foreign trade in the Ministry of Commerce, he is considered fit to hold.

Hostilities of Mizos and Nagas

227. **Shri Gulshan:**
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mizo and Naga rebels are threatening the hilly people and are also collecting funds from the public;

(b) if so, the amount collected by these rebels from the people in hilly areas during 1965-66 (upto 31st October, 1966); and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Naga and Mizo rebels have collected funds possibly from public living in some areas.

(b) It is not possible to give the exact amount collected by these rebels as the aggrieved persons do not always lodge reports with the authorities.

(c) Action under the Law is taken when adequate information is available.

Strike in H.M.T. Factory, Pinjore

230. **Shri Gulshan:**
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of the H.M.T. Factory, Pinjore (Chandigarh) resorted to a strike sometime back;

(b) if so, what were their demands and how many of them were accepted by Government; and

(c) the total loss suffered by Government as a result of the strike?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes; from 27th August to 25th September, 1966.

(b) The demands of the workers as submitted by the H.M.T. Karmik Sangh were:—

(i) Reinstatement of 9 workers;

(ii) Dearness allowance to be increased by 25 per cent.

(iii) Bonus to be paid at 15 per cent as per Payment of Bonus Act;

(iv) Gratuity;

(v) Overtime at double rate;

(vi) Bus fares to be abolished;

(vii) Three sets of uniforms to all or Rs. 100 in lieu;

(viii) Compensation for non-supply of soap;

(ix) E.S.I. Scheme to be dropped or management to pay;

(x) Reinstatement of a worker;

(xi) Bonus scheme to be amended to cover payments for idle time to non-supply of materials; and

(xii) Working hours for clerical staff to be 42½ hours instead of 4½ hours.

An agreement under section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, has since been arrived at between the workers and the management of H.M.T. Pinjore. The terms of agreement are:

(a) Demands at (ii), (vi), (ix) and (x) were withdrawn.

(b) Demand at (i) has been referred to the sole arbitration of Secretary, Labour Department of Punjab Government.

(c) *Demand at* (iii): The management will produce before the Secretary, State Labour Department, the balance sheet for the year 1964-65 in respect of the Pinjore Unit and if there is profit according to the balance sheet, the workers will get bonus according to Bonus, Act; otherwise no bonus.

(d) *Demand at* (iv): Agreed to by the company.

(e) *Demand at* (v): It was agreed that overtime would be paid to the workers wherever admissible as per Factories Act.

(f) *Demand at* (vii): Uniforms will be provided at the prescribed scale as before.

(g) *Demand at* (viii): The management will provide soap and other washing facilities to the workmen as laid down in the Factories Act and rules thereunder.

(h) *Demands at* (xi) *and* (xii): Will be discussed in a tripartite meeting between the management, workmen and State Government.

(c) Approximately Rs. 24 lakhs.

Common Links in three Units of Erstwhile Punjab

231. Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petitions or resolutions received by Government against the proposed common links between Punjab and Haryana from Political Parties or Associations up till now;

(b) the number of petitions or resolutions received so far against the Punjabi speaking areas left out of Punjab; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken on these petitions?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). Some representations have been received from political parties and associations protesting against the common links, i.e. institutions or agencies which serve both the States, and the territorial allocation provided in the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.

(c) The law itself contemplates that a number of such institutions will be transitional. The scheme was conceived with a view to ensuring the well-being of the areas affected by reorganisation and to provide for smooth transition during the post-reorganisation period. The territorial allocation was made after the matter had been gone into by a Commission and after careful consideration by Parliament. The Government, therefore, do not propose to take any action on the petitions.

Naga Hostilities

233. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government succeeded in establishing the complicity of the Naga hostiles in the train-explosions that occurred in Assam during February and April, 1966;

(b) if so, the nature of the Naga hostiles' involvement in the aforesaid incidents; and

(c) the measures taken by Government for the safety of the travelling public of Assam?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Investigations revealed that time bombs of foreign origin were

used by hostiles who received specialised training in this matter.

(c) Protective measures including searching of all the passengers at Dimapur and other Stations adjoining Assam and Nagaland have been taken.

Adjustment of Cost of Quarters in New Delhi

234. Shri Balmiki:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite repeated requests of the allottees of double storey quarters in West Patel Nagar, New Delhi, Government refuse to tell them the arrears and balances to be paid by them towards the cost of the quarters allotted to them with the result that they are required to pay interest on that amount for the entire period from the date of allotment upto the time they make the full payment; and

(b) if so, the amount of interest thus charged from the allottees of Quarter Nos. 73 and 74 in Block-E and the reasons for not taking any action on their representations asking for the balance to be paid by them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No.

(b) Rs. 30.20 and Rs. 545.29 on account of interest has been charged from the allottees of quarters No. E-73 and E-74, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi, respectively. Representation had been received only from the allottee of 674, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi, for concession of remission of rent and for allowing him rebate on the cost of the land. The representation was considered and the position of the case was explained to him.

P.O. Savings Bank facilities in Punjab Circle

235. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Comunications** be pleased to state the number of Post Office in which Savings Bank facilities were provided during the Third Five Year Plan period and during the first half year of the Fourth Plan period in the Punjab Circle, District-wise?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): 2075 Post Offices were vested with S.B. Powers in the Third Five Year Plan period and 72 Post Offices in the 1st half year of the Fourth Five Year Plan period in the Punjab Circle. Postal Division break-up is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7173/66]. District-wise statistics are not available.

Strike by "Statesman" Employees

236. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Umanath:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the 'Statesman' published from Delhi and Calcutta struck work in September-October, 1966;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) the steps taken to bring about a negotiated settlement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes; since 21st September 1966.

(b) The main demands put forward by the workers are 20 per cent bonus for 1965, cash payment in lieu of medical facilities provided by the management at present and additional leave facilities.

(c) The Government of West Bengal and the Delhi Administration are seized of the matter. The question of bonus for 1964 and 1965 has

been referred to a tribunal by the West Bengal Government.

Electronic Computer Machine

237. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Electronic Computer Machine is proposed to be introduced for departmental work in the Posts and Telegraphs Department; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme and its affect on the employees?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). Part of the work relating to Telephone Billing at Calcutta has been entrusted on a Service Bureau basis to a Contractor. The contractor is likely to use Computers in the near future instead of other type of machines. Use of computers instead of existing machines will thus not have any effect on the P&T employees.

दिल्ली पुलिस पर खर्च

238. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** क्या गृहकार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली पुलिस पर प्रति वर्ष (1965–66) में कितना धन खर्च किया गया और इसमें से राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों पर पृथक् पृथक् कितनी कितनी राशि (सभी भत्तों समेत) खर्च की गई ; और

(ख) हरियाना प्रान्त पुलिस पर प्रति वर्ष (1965–66) में कितना धन खर्च किया गया और इन में से राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों पर पृथक् पृथक् कितनी कितनी राशि (सभी भत्तों समेत) खर्च की गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) दिल्ली पुलिस कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा भत्तों पर 1965–66 के दौरान किये गये व्यय का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या** L.T.7177/66]

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि हरियाना राज्य केवल 1–11–66 से ही अस्तित्व में आया है ।

Accumulation of Petroleum Coke at Barauni Refinery

239. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that petroleum coke has accumulated in large quantities at the Barauni Refinery;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for calcining this coke; and

(c) whether Government propose to export this product?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Yes.

Recruitment of Class IV Staff

240. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a ban on the recruitment of Class IV Staff in the Central Government Offices;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that several offices are employing class IV staff on daily wages; and

(c) if so, whether Government have made any assessment in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya

Charan Shukla): (a) In the Ministries and attached offices, there is a ban on fresh recruitment to the posts of peon from the open market. Vacancies in the sanctioned strength in the grade of peon, as on 22-5-1957 can, however, be filled by transfer of surplus employees from one office to another either within the same Ministry (including its attached offices) or between the various Ministries (including their attached offices), provided that the persons appointed are otherwise qualified for holding such posts. There is no ban on the recruitment to other categories of Class IV Staff.

There is no ban on the recruitment of class IV Staff in subordinate offices.

(b) and (c). the requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Naptha for Petro-Chemical Industries

241. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Petro-Chemical Industries were designed to utilise naptha and other products of Gujarat Oil Refinery with the commissioning of the Refinery;

(b) whether it is a fact that though the Refinery has been commissioned, Petro-Chemical industries have not yet been licenced; and

(c) when Government plan to establish Petro-Chemical industries and how, whether in public or private sector?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Petro-Chemical industries were originally planned for commissioning in 1968 while the refinery was to be commissioned in three stages much earlier.

(b) This is not strictly correct. A benzene-toluene extraction unit is under erection and is expected to be commissioned by 1968 end. Other industries will also be licensed shortly.

(c) The Aromatics project will be established in the public sector. It is expected to be commissioned in 1970. The naptha cracker and intermediate manufacturing units will be either in public sector or in joint sector, while the end product units will be in the private sector. These are expected to be established by 1970-1971.

'Price of Natural Gas'

242. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the price at which natural gas is sold to private and public sector in Assam;

(b) the price demanded by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission of natural gas sold to private and public sectors in Gujarat; and

(c) the reasons for difference in prices?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The prices at which the natural gas produced by Oil India Limited in Assam is sold to various consumers are given below:

S No.	Name of Project Authority	Price per 1000 cu metres.
1.	Assam State Electricity Board and Assam Gas Co. (up. to 0.79 million cu. metres per day)	Rs. 8.83
2.	Fertilizer Corp. of India (up to 0.227 million cu. metres per day)	Rs. 42.38
3.	Assam Oil Co. (up to 0.227 million cu. metres per day)	Rs. 17.66
4.	Brick Kilns and tea gardens	Rs. 52.97

These are prices ex oil field, i.e. exclusive of transportation to consumer's premises.

The ONG Commission is not selling any natural gas in Assam.

(b) Certain prices as under had been provisionally agreed between the ONG Commission and the consumers:

(i) Rs. 80.00 per 1,000 cu. metres to Dhuvaran Power House from Cambay Gas field.

(ii) Rs. 100.00 per 1,000 cu. metres to Uttaran Power House from Ankleshwar Field.

(iii) Rs. 90.00 per 1,000 cu. metres to Gujarat State Fertilizers from Ankleshwar Field.

(iv) Rs. 100.00 per 1,000 cu. metres for supplies to Baroda industries.

(c) These were prices for gas delivered at Consumers' premises, i.e. inclusive of transportation costs. Price differences presumably arise on account of the demand and supply situation in an area, the calorific value of the gas, the point of delivery and negotiations between the Supplier and buyer.

Land for Cardamum factory in Kerala

243. Shri Imbichibava:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala proposed to acquire some 300 acres of land for the expansion of the existing Government Cardamum Research Station, Pampadumpara, District Kottayam, Kerala;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum from the settlers near-about the said Research Station;

(c) if so, the main contents thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal for acquisition of land in the Cardamum Research Station, Pampadumpara. 250 acres have been earmarked for the Cardamum Research Station of which nearly 100 acres are enclaves lying scattered within the boundary of the Research Station and these constitute pocket occupations. Trespassers and stray cattle pass through the farm to go to these enclaves and in doing so they trample over the experimental plots, causing damage to plants. Instructions were, therefore, issued by the State Government to the District Collector, Kottayam, to demarcate clearly the entire 250 acres and to transfer it to the full control of the Research Station as a compact area for research purpose. There are only 16 huts in the proposed area of which only 8 huts are occupied and two are shop sites. There is no trouble or agitation in the Cardamum Research Station.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The memorandum alleged that 150 families settled near the Cardamum Research Station would be deprived of cultivable land in their occupation due to the expansion programme of the Research Station. They requested that other lands available may be acquired for the Research Station.

(d) The matter is under consideration of the State Government.

Pay-Boycott by P.&T. Employees in Tripura

244. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Postal employees of Tripura resorted to Pay-boycott in September, 1966;

(b) if so, what are their grievances; and

(c) the steps taken to mitigate the grievances?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The Pay-boycott is reported to have been resorted to in protest

against recovery of flood advance in 12 instalments as prescribed under the rules instead of in 36 instalments as demanded by them.

(c) The matter concerned all Central Govt. employees and as such it is not possible to make departure from rules in the case of P&T employees alone to the preclusion of others. It is, however, receiving attention of Govt. in the Ministry of Finance.

Police Cases in Tripura

245. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Police cases instituted in Tripura during 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) the number of cases in which police failed to submit charge sheets;

(c) the number of cases in which suspected persons were kept in jail custody for more than 6 months refusing bail petitions; and

(d) if the number of persons detained is large, the reasons for such illegal detention?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

	During the year 1964-65	During the year 1965-66
(a) Number of cases registered by Police	2485	2459
(b) Number of cases in which charge-sheets were not submitted.	1507	1455
(c) Number of cases in which bail petition had not been accepted and suspected persons remained in jail custody for more than 6 months.	1	3

(d) There was no illegal detention.

Payment of Profit Sharing Bonus by Collieries

246. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, Asansol against the non-payment of profit sharing bonus for 1965 in Asansol and Raniganj coal belt; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for payment of profit sharing bonus for 1965 under the Bonus Act of 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The Employers' and Workers' representatives in Coal Industry have been meeting and discussing the question of extending the time limit for payment of bonus for the year 1965 so as to arrive at a mutually agreed time schedule for the said payment. The parties last met at Delhi on 7th October, 1966 and they are due to meet again for further discussions.

Accidents in Coal Mines

247. Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state the number of miners and workers of other categories of coal mines who had been declared medically unfit and those who have been totally disabled due to accidents in 1963, 1964, 1965 and upto the 31st October, 1966?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): According to the information available with the Chief Inspector of Mines the number of persons who have been declared medically unfit and of those who have been permanently disabled due to accidents in coal mines is as under:—

Category	1963	1964	1965	1966 (upto Sept)
Declared unfit for the job	2	—	—	—
Disabled	3	4	8	3

Payment of Profit Sharing Bonus by Collieries.

248. Shri H. N. Mukherjee: Will the Minister of **Labour Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the collieries which have not yet paid the Profit Sharing Bonus for 1964; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to compel these owners to pay the bonus?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The names of collieries, as on 30-9-1966, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7174/66].

(b) The defaulting collieries have been served with show cause notices asking them to explain why action should not be taken against them for contravention of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. Prosecution proposals against twenty collieries are already under consideration.

Non-Payment of Profit Sharing Bonus by Collieries.

250. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of collieries prosecuted for non-payment of Profit Sharing Bonus for 1964 under the Bonus Act of 1965; and

(b) the names of collieries and the number of workers employed therein?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Payment of profit sharing bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, for the accounting year 1964 has already been made by employers to about 90 per cent of the workers in the industry. The collieries which have not paid bonus are mostly very small collieries and they have been issued show-cause notices for taking legal action against them.

Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh

251. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab have requested the Union Government to take over the Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh after the linguistic reorganisation of Punjab; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Government of Punjab suggested quite some time ago that the Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh may be made into a national institute. That Government was informed that the Ministry proposed to include in the Fourth Five Year Plan a scheme for developing selected institutions into national institutes, and the Punjab Engineering College would be one of the institutions included in the scheme. The question as to the manner in which the Punjab Engineering College should be further developed in the new set-up is under consideration.

Mizo Rebels from Pakistan

252. **Shri Bade:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a band of armed Mizo Rebels has recently re-entered into Mizo District from East Pakistan after receiving arms and training in Guerilla warfare;

(b) if so, in what circumstances; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes Sir. Mizo rebels have been going to East Pakistan for training and have returned with arms. One gang is reported to have returned in October, 1966.

(b) In view of the long frontiers with East Pakistan and the nature of the terrain it is difficult to totally prevent people from entering in small batches.

(c) All possible steps have been taken to prevent movement across the border.

गायों को विष दिया जाना

253. **श्री बागड़ी :**
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अक्तूबर 1966 के प्रथम सप्ताह में दिल्ली में मच्छीमंडी क्षेत्र में कुछ गायों को विष देकर उनकी हत्या कर दी गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है; और यदि हां तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) पुलिस को ऐसी किसी घटना की सूचना नहीं मिली ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

हुसैनीवाला सीमा पर भारतीय नागरिकों का लापता हो जाना

254. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 2 अक्तूबर 1966 के "वीर अर्जुन" में छपे एक समाचार के अनुसार भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर स्थित फीरोजपुर हुसैनीवाला से तीन भारतीय नागरिक लापता हो गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये लोग 'भगत सिंह समाधि' देखने गये थे और उन में से दो छात्र थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख): जी हां । तीन भारतीय नागरिक जो 28 सितम्बर 1966 को भगत सिंह की समाधि देखने गये थे अनजाने पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र में प्रविष्ट हो गये और पाकिस्तानी रेंजरों द्वारा गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये ।

(ग) फीरोजपुर स्थित सीमा सुरक्षा अधिकारियों ने इस मामले को पाकिस्तानी रेंजरों के साथ उठाया और 24 अक्तूबर 1966 को इन व्यक्तियों को वापस प्राप्त कर लिया ।

Maharashtra-Mysore Dispute

255. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Basappa:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the one-man Commission to go into the boundary dispute between Mysore and Maharashtra and Mysore and Kerala has been set up; and

(b) if so, its terms of reference?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Resolution of the Government setting up the Commission is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7175/66].

PSP Leader of W. Bengal

256. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Shri Ghanshyam Mishra, Prominent PSP worker and labour leader of Jalpaiguri district, West Bengal, has been missing for more than a month now;

(b) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Police have failed to locate him or to ascertain his fate;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government propose to entrust the matter to their own agencies for proper inquiry and investigation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State Police are investigating into the matter. No trace of him has yet been found.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As the State Police are investigating into the matter, the Central Government do not propose to have the enquiry and investigation made through their own agencies.

Naga Hostilities

257. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Naga Hostiles have extended their violent activities to certain areas of Manipur of late on an unprecedented scale; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet this challenge?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Naga hostiles have of late been active in certain areas of Manipur.

(b) Necessary and possible steps have been taken to maintain public order. These steps include constant vigilance by the police.

Planning on Education

258. **Shri D. B. Raju:**
Shri Basumatari:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the **Minister of Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has set up various groups to make concrete suggestions on education for inclusion in the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, Government views thereon?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. Five Study Groups were set up at the recent meeting of the Education Panel of the Planning Commission.

(b) Such studies and discussions are useful and would contribute to the final decisions to be taken by the Government.

Education of Girls

259. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Third Five Year Plan period, special efforts on the education of girls were made with a view to substantially reducing the disparities in levels of development in education between boys and girls; and

(b) if so, how far this objective has been achieved?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). As a result of the special measures taken by the State Governments in the Third Plan, education of girls made good progress during the Plan period. But there has been no reduction in the disparities in the levels of development of education of the two sexes; in fact the disparities have become somewhat larger. This accentuation has resulted largely from the faster growth of boy's education and the continuing parental resistance to girls' education in the rural and backward areas.

The relevant data for 1960-61 and 1965-66 (estimated) are presented below:

Enrolment Position

(Figures in lakhs)

Class	1960-61		1965-66 (estimated)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
I—V	235.9	114.0	333.0	182.0
VI—VIII	50.8	16.3	82.0	28.0
IX—XI	24.1	5.5	41.2	11.2

Percentage to Total Population in the age Group

Class	1960-61		1965-66 (estimated)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
I—V	81.4	41.9	99.6	56.2
VI—VIII	35.9	12.1	47.1	16.7
IX—XI	18.5	4.4	27.3	7·8

Basic Education

260. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made of the requirement of trained basic teachers for 're-orienting' the existing elementary schools to the desired basic pattern; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent and in what manner Government propose to meet this requirement in the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) No, Sir. The orientation programme seeks only to prepare existing schools for conversion to basic schools. As such, while it provides for the adoption of a syllabus and the introduction of simple crafts and activities like social service, community living, cultural and recreational programmes not requiring much expenditure, it does not require the provision of teachers fully trained in basic education.

(b) Does not arise.

Three-Year Degree Course

261. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state to what extent the reorganisation of University education along the lines of three-year degree course, as laid down in the Third Five Year Plan has been achieved?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The three-year degree course has been introduced by all the Universities providing undergraduate courses in Arts, Science and Commerce, except the Bombay University and the State Universities of U.P.

Closure of Collieries

262. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of collieries which were closed down during the years 1963 to 1966 so far by the Mines Department under Section 22 of the Indian Mines Act, 1952; and

(b) the duration of their closure?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Hunger-strike in Agartala Jail

263. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any persons arrested and detained in Agartala Central Jail, (Tripura) under the Defence of India Rules have resorted to hunger-strike because of the failure to provide them necessary facilities;

(b) the number of detenus who resorted to hunger-strike;

(c) what were their grievances;

(d) whether any Member of Parliament and Members of State Legislature were among the hunger-strikers;

(e) if so, what are their names;

(f) the steps taken to redress their grievances; and

(g) if no, action has been taken the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Eight persons were arrested under rule 41 (5) D.I.R. on 29th August and sent to Agartala jail as under-trial prisoners. These persons were not detained under rule 30 D.I.R. Of these no one resorted to hunger strike because of failure to provide necessary facilities.

(b) No detenus resorted to hunger strike. Five under trial prisoners resorted to token hunger strike for a day on 12th October.

(c) They were demanding their release.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) M.P.—Shri Dasarath Deb.

M.L.A.s—Shri Nripendra Chakraborty.
Shri Sudhanya Deb Varma.
Shri Ram Charan Deb Varma.
Shri Sunil Chowdhury.

(f) and (g). They demand release. This is a matter for the court to decide.

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12 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE
(Query)

Mr. Speaker: Both the hon. members are continuing. I will have to take some action.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : सारे देश में आन्दोलन भड़क रहा है कल लाठी चार्ज किया गया है मेरा स्थगन प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कल भी बहुत आधीनगी से कहा था कि प्रस्ताव मंजूर कराने का यह कोई तरीका नहीं है ।

Shri Laxmi Dass (Miryalguda): **

Mr. Speaker: He is persisting in his disorderly behaviour. I shall ask him to go out. Please go out now. I am asking him to withdraw.

Shri Laxmi Dass: You must consider this case sympathetically.

Mr. Speaker: I have considered it sympathetically. I am now asking him to withdraw from the House. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Kolla Venkaiah (Tenali): May I point out....

Mr. Speaker: I have asked him to withdraw from the House. Is he withdrawing or not?

Shri Kolla Venkaiah: I have to protest against such action. Big incidents are taking place in the country, and when we want to say something, you are not allowing us....

Mr. Speaker: Now, he should withdraw from the House.

[*Shri Kolla Venkaiah left the House*]

Shri M. N. Swamy (Ongole): There are no transport facilities; buses have been stopped; 14 people have been killed....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is now creating disorderly scenes. I should ask him also to withdraw from the House.

Shri M. N. Swamy: I would submit that....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; he will have to withdraw from the House.

[*Shri M. N. Swamy left the House*]

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Bagri.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको नहीं बुलाया है आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ..... (**व्यवधान**)

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): What is 'disorderly behaviour? You may kindly define what disorderly behaviour' is.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): These incidents are taking place on the question of the steel plant. Shri Brahmananda Reddy has already come to Delhi and he has spoken to the Prime Minister. We want that the decision should be announced. Should this Parliament not be informed of the real position? Why should Government not make a statement?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What is this? They are killing the people....

Mr. Speaker: Members should calmly think over this matter. When we are taking up the no-confidence motion just now....

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): When daily firings are taking place, we cannot wait for the conclusion of the debate on the no-confidence motion.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot take that up. When we are going to discuss this no-confidence motion just now. . . . .

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Is there any hard and fast rule that if there is any no-confidence motion, then calling attention notices will not be admitted? Under what rule are you saying so?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय कल इसी सदन में इसी प्रकार कुछ सदस्यों के निष्कासन की स्थिति आई थी जब विद्यार्थियों के असन्तोष पर पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में काम रोको प्रस्ताव सम्बन्धी चर्चा हुई थी और आपसे अनुरोध किया गया था कि आप उस काम-रोको प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करें तथा उस पर चर्चा करने का अवसर दें इसी प्रकार गऊ हत्या के सम्बन्ध में तथा यहां पर जो स्त्रियों पर लाठी-चार्ज हुआ था उसके सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हुई इसी प्रकार का

**Not recorded.

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

एक और प्रश्न भी उठाया गया था कि असम में लाखों की संख्या में पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठिये आ रहे है और जिसके सम्बन्ध में असम के मुख्य मंत्री ने भी कहा है मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार के राष्ट्रीय महत्व के प्रश्नों पर जिनसे सारे देश में भयंकर चिन्ता व्याप्त है और स्थिति के बिगड़ने की संभावना है । इन प्रश्नों पर आप कॉम रोको प्रस्ताव के रूप में स्थगन प्रस्ताव के रूप में या किसी भी प्रकार चर्चा का अवसर दें अन्यथा केवल सदस्यों को निकालने से स्थिति शान्त नहीं हो सकेगी बल्कि और बिगड़ जायगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि नो-कान्फीडेन्स मोशन अभी शुरू करने वाला हूं उस में ये सब चीजें आ जायेंगी ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : नो-कान्फीडेन्स में वे सब विषय नहीं आ सकेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका मतलब है कि पहले एडजार्नमेन्ट मोशन को यहां शुरू कर दूं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय संविधान की धारा 21 को देखिये .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने श्री बागड़ी को बुलाया है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि कल से आज तक जो परिस्थिति है और खास कर विरोधी दलों के लिये जो यह लफ्ज इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं कि वे लोग सदन के काम में रुकावट डालते हैं तो मेरा कहना यह है कि विरोधी दलों के नेता और अन्य माननीय सदस्य आपसे भी मिलते रहते हैं और सरकारी दल के लोगों से भी मिलते रहते है और यकीन मानिये किसी को भी इस बात में आनन्द नहीं मिलता है कि जिम्मेदार आदमी यहां पर बैठ कर कोई शोरशराबा करें। उसके कुछ कारण हैं । अगर आप सिर्फ इस बात को दबाना चाहें या कोई तरीका ऐसा बनाना चाहें कि जन महत्व के जो प्रश्न हैं वह न उठ सकें जन सभा में लोक सभा में तब तो फिर उसका कोई न कोई तरीका उठाने का निकलेगा । आप सदन में शान्ति रखने और डिकोरम रखने की बार बार कोशिश कर रहे हैं पिछले सत्र से आपकी यह कोशिश जरूरी है और इस सत्र में भी आपकी यह कोशिश है कि सदन के अन्दर अमन रहे । प्रधान मंत्री महोदया ने जो यह कहा कि सदन का अनुशासन भंग होता है और विरोधी दल वाले सदन का समय बर्बाद करते हैं ऐसा कह कर के उन्होंने सदन का अपमान किया है । सदन की कार्यवाही ठीक चल रही है देश की महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं को लेकर यहां पर चर्चा चलती है देशहित की बातें यहां की जाती हैं विदेश हित की नहीं । देश में अगर गोली चलेगी रेल दुर्घटनायें होंगी तो उनकी सदन के अन्दर चर्चा होगी देश के अन्दर अगर सूखा अकाल व भुखमरी होगी तो उनकी चर्चा हाउस के अन्दर भी होगी । अगर यहां पर महत्वपूर्ण सवाल नहीं आयेंगे तो यह लोक सभा फिर 1880 की केवल स्वीकृति में हाथ उठाने वाली कांग्रेस की संस्था भर बन कर रह जाएगी । इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि जैसे आपने सदन के शुरू होने से पहले बयान दिया था तो उस कथनी को करनी में परिवर्तित कीजिये उसको अमल में लाइये । किसी को यों ही शौक नहीं आता है कि यहां पर महत्व की घटना को लेकर चर्चा उठाने का आग्रह करे और आप उसे ऐसे करने के लिए बाहर निकालें और उसे उसके परिणाम स्वरूप सदन के बाहर जाना पड़े । यह आखिर को देश की लोक सभा है और इस में लोक महत्व की बात आनी ही चाहिए और वह आकर रहेगी चाहे किसी तरीके से उसको करें ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय आप अपना उत्तर देने से पहले मेरा भी थोड़ा सा निवेदन सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने श्री बागड़ी को सुन लिया । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर देश में बाहर असन्तोष होगा तो यहां हाउस के अन्दर भी उनकी चर्चा होगी और जो भी महत्वपूर्ण मामले हों उन पर चर्चा के लिए मैं अवसर देने के लिए तैयार हूं ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगर) : कहां दे रहे हैं ?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: The call attention notice was on a specific issue.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा भी .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सुनेंगे या नहीं ? बैठिये, खामोश रहिये ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं बहुत देर से खड़ा हो रहा हूं मुझे सुन कर आप उत्तर दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये । मैंने सुन लिया है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अभी आप ने संविधान की धारा 21 के बारे में नहीं सुना ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बागड़ी साहब को जवाब दे रहा हूं । मैं कह रहा था कि जो महत्वपूर्ण विषय हों उन पर डिस्कशन के लिये मैं उचित अवसर देने के लिए तैयार हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि उन पर यहां बहस हो जाय । बाकी देखने की बात यह है कि आज के लिये मैंने जो कौनफिडेंस मोशन एडमिट किया है और उसका दायरा सीमित नहीं है और उस के अधीन तमाम विषय आ सकते हैं और उनकी चर्चा सदस्यों द्वारा की जा सकती है । अब जब तक यह बहस खत्म न हो जाए तब तक मैं और ऐडजोर्नमेन्ट मोशन के मामले नहीं ले सकता । यह कायदा है ।

Shri Daji (Indore): There is no such rule.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव उस वक्त तक नहीं ले सकता .....

श्री मधु लिमये : कैसे नहीं ले सकते ?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: How can you disallow such a motion?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे अपनी बात पूरी कर लेने दीजिये । (**व्यवधान**)

श्री मधु लिमये : क्वेश्चन आवर भी खत्म कर दीजिये जब तक कि नो-कौनफिडेंस मोशन चल रहा हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात तो मेरी सुन लीजिये । नो-कौनफिडेंस मोशन के समय अगर उन मामलों पर बहस नहीं होगी या जवाब नहीं आयेगा तो मैं फिर उनके लिये गौर कर सकता हूं लेकिन अभी फिलहाल मैं उनको नहीं ले सकता । (**व्यवधान**) मैंने श्री रंगा को बुलाया है ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I quite appreciate the statement that you have made that when the no confidence motion is going to be discussed and is pending before the House, you are not prepared to allow any adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: We are taking it up today.

Shri Ranga: I am not at the same time able to appreciate the other point that calling attention notices also need not be taken up at all. Apart from the Question Hour, only yesterday the Railway Minister was allowed to make a statement here in regard to accidents. Similarly, it

[Shri Ranga]

ought to be open to the other Ministers also. Calling attention notice is no censure, is not an adjournment motion, is not a part of no confidence; it is to seek information on an urgent matter of public importance. Now, information may be mere information or information regarding the attitude of the Government in regard to a particular situation.

You were good enough to say just now that there are some matters concerning national interests, of very great significance and importance, and that you would certainly like to give proper opportunities for them to be discussed in the House. The least troublesome opportunity for those things to be brought to the notice of the House and the country is the calling attention notice. Therefore, it is not possible for me to appreciate why you want to prevent calling attention notices also from being taken up, from being answered by the Government.

Now, for instance, there is the universal bandh peacefully, conducted, no one has been killed either by the police or by anybody else. In the Osmania University. No less a person than the Vice-Chancellor has been put into trouble. The whole senate was in favour of it, all the teachers, all the students, all the professors want peace among the students, there is peace, and yet they are being punished, there is so much trouble there.

There is this other trouble in regard to Visakhapatnam steel plant. So many people are being killed. Surely, it ought to be possible for you to allow a calling attention notice in regard to that or this or such other matters like cow protection to be answered by them. If they are not prepared to give a definite decision now, pending the decision, let the Prime Minister say in the House, what she is saying outside, what she has been appealing to the people there as well as the satyagrahis; let her take the House into confidence and make a statement. Why should you not help us as well as the Government to see that the public are appealed to and peace is established in this country, and these deaths, growing number of deaths, is stopped or put an end to? That is the appeal I wish to make to you.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): I can understand if you do not allow the adjournment motion because there is a censure motion, because an adjournment motion is another kind of censure motion, but as far as the calling attention is concerned, it must be answered because there is a possibility that the situation outside may ease by the answer of the Minister concerned or the Prime Minister speaking on the calling attention concerned. For three days we are going to discuss the censure motion, and within those three days we do not know what will happen in the country. So, when it is a matter of public importance, we want to know what is happening in the country.

It may be there are certain rules framed by this Parliament 15 years ago, but the situation in the country today after 15 years is not what we have seen before. Yesterday there was firing at Raipur. Every day there is firing and killing, all the students in the country are coming out. So, it is our duty when there is an issue of such importance, when the life of the people is in danger, to get an answer, which may ease the situation.

I want to make an appeal to you that in view of so many things that are happening in the country, at least you should devote some time to calling attention notices being answered, so that the House may understand what is happening and the reasons for them, so that the replies may ease the situation inside Parliament also. Otherwise, there will be difficulties, it will become impossible.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप संविधान की धारा 21 पढ़िये ।

"No person shall be deprived...."

श्री प्रिय गुप्त (कटिहार) : हिन्दी में बोलिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो लिखा है इन लोगों ने, * * संविधान बनाया है । और जहां तक मैंने सुना है अध्यक्ष महोदय ने उस संविधान पर दस्तखत करने से इन्कार किया था ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) : अभी डा० लोहिया ने कहा कि * लोगों ने संविधान बनाया था । यह बिल्कुल गलत चीज है । इसको एक्सपन्ज किया जाये ।

श्री डी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : और यह कहा गया कि आपने दस्तखत नहीं किये थे संविधान पर । इसको भी एक्सपन्ज किया जाये ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : आपके दस्तखत नहीं हैं यह बिल्कुल गलत है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब यह ठीक है कि मैंने दस्तखत नहीं किये तब मैं इसको निकालूं किस तरह से । ..... (*व्यवधान*) ... इतना तो जो मेम्बर बोले उस को खुद खयाल करना चाहिये कि यह कहना उचित है या नहीं । जब इसमें मुझ से अपील की जाये तो मुझे यही कहना है कि डिमाक्रेसी इसी तरह चलती है कि हर एक मेम्बर अपने फरायज को पूरी तरह अंजाम दे । अगर यह कहा जाये कि हर एक चीज को मैं एक्सपन्ज करता रहूं तो हर एक चीज को मैं कैसे एक्सपन्ज करता रहूं । इस को .... (*व्यवधान*)

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): You have taken an oath on the Constitution here, as Members of Parliament. When he says that the Constitution is the handmaid and so on, then it is meaningless why you should have taken an oath on the Constitution; this is reducing Parliament to a mockery and you, as the custodian of the rights and privileges of the House should come to our rescue. I think it should be expunged from the proceedings of this House.. (*Interruptions.*) I am not a *ghulam* of anybody; I cannot be a slave to anybody; no Member can be a slave of anybody.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): He has taken an oath on this Constitution.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बड़े कसम खा कर आये हो न । यहां दिन रात अंग्रेजी बोलते हो । संविधान में साफ लिखा है कि अंग्रेजी नहीं बोलेंगे ।

* * यह लोग नहीं हैं तो क्या हैं ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): If I remember aright, you too were one of those people.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; not in this manner.

Shri Hem Barua: If Dr. Lohia says that he is the only liberated person, he was never a slave of the British, I can understand that. But I do not understand what he has said. Everybody fought against the British to make this country free .. (*Interruptions*).

श्री बागड़ी : अंग्रेजों के गुलाम कहते हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: I am not going to tolerate this sort of muddy things; I am not going to tolerate this sort of monkeying in this House.

श्री मधु लिमये : कांग्रेस के गुलाम हैं । (*Interruptions.*)

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair —*vide* Col. 457

Mr. Speaker: The expression used by Dr. Lohia will be expunged. I would appeal to the Members to show some respect to each other and not to proceed in this manner. It is very unfortunate that they should descend so low as that; we should have some respect for each other.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Two advocates were fighting like this and then the Judge said: you should sit silent now that you have identified yourselves.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In all humility and with all earnestness, I wish to say this, without going into the vexed question of who is master and who is slave—I leave that question to Dr. Lohia, the question of judging who is master and who is slave. I do not want to go into that—but, I would only like to submit that you too, I believe, along with my hon. colleagues here—Acharya Kripalani and Shri Frank Anthony and—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru is not there now—

An hon. Member: Acharya Ranga.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, Acharya Ranga—Prof. Ranga—had signed the Constitution, and all those were no less gallant and brave and courageous freedom-fighters than Dr. Lohia. (*Interruption*).

An hon. Member: Shri Frank Anthony?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They were no less gallant freedom-fighters . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want to submit that you too, Sir, if I remember aright, were among those who signed the Constitution.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक सेकेन्ड में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं तब मैं एक सेकेन्ड के लिये आप को कैसे बुला लूं ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Therefore, I would submit that this reflection upon many Members of this House, members of the Constituent Assembly, who had the privilege of working to forge a Constitution for India, is uncalled for. The preamble to the Constitution itself declares:

> "We, the people of India.... do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution."

And we have taken the oath; every Member, before he sat in the House, took the oath of loyalty to the Constitution. Even Dr. Lohia—I do not think he refused to take it—and all Members who have sat here are all loyal and are bound by the oath which they have taken according to the wording of the Constitution. For anybody to say that the Constitution was framed by the so-called—to use his own words—(*Interruption*)—** would be wrong. The Constitution was signed two and a half years after the British withdrawal in 1947, and all those who signed it, all those who were in the Constituent Assembly, were all free men in this country, free people, free Indians, and to say the least, it is shameful that any Member of the House should say that the Constitution of our country was signed by slaves. (*Interruption*).

Several hon. Members *rose*—

श्री बड़े : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था * * हम इस को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । अंग्रेजी के गुलाम कहना डिफरेंट चीज है । . . . . . (**व्यवधान**) या तो डा० लोहिया को इन शब्दों को वापस लेना चाहिये या फिर क्लियर करना चाहिये कि * * नहीं कहा, अंग्रेजी के गुलाम कहा ।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair —*vide* Col. 457

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: * * शब्द वापस लिये जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये । अगर मैं किसी से कहता हूं कि विधड़ा करो तो वह मुझे काम नहीं करने देते और बोलते चले जाते हैं । मैं अपोजीशन के मेम्बरों से अपील करूंगा कि मैं एक्शन लेता हूं तो वह कहते हैं कि मैं उन को विधड़ा करने को कह रहा हूं और यह ठीक नहीं है । लेकिन मुझे वह काम नहीं चलाने देते, एक के बाद दूसरे खड़े अपने आप बोलने लग जाते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप उनसे इन शब्दों को विधड़ा करवाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने उनको एक्सपन्ज कर दिया है तब उसको विधड़ा करने का सवाल कहां उठता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब मुझे यहां अंग्रेजी में पढ़ना होगा । अगर मुझे कोई टोके और कहे कि तुम क्यों अंग्रेजी में पढ़ रहे हो । उसमें मैं कहूं कि चूंकि अंग्रेजी के गुलामों ने इसको बनाया तो मैंने क्या गलती की । मैं हिन्दी में कहां से पढ़ूं । हिन्दी में तो आपकी किताबें हैं नहीं । हिन्दी में तो आप सिर्फ अनुवाद छापते हैं जब कभी कोई चीज छापते हैं तो अंग्रेजी में छापते हैं । क्या मुझे अंग्रेजी पढ़ने का शौक है । यहां पर बेमतलब लोग कह दिया करते हैं । उनकी सुन लेते हैं, मेरी नहीं सुनते । बेमतलब आदमी यहां संविधान तोड़ते रहते हैं और मुझे संविधान की सीख देना चाहते हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तर्जुमा करके पढ़ो ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह कह रहे हैं तर्जुमा करके पढ़ो । एक से एक हैं ।

"No person shall be deprived of his right or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law".

किसी व्यक्ति की जान नहीं ली जाएगी, केवल जो प्रक्रिया है उसके अनुसार ही ली जायेगी, जो कानून बना हुआ है उसके अनुसार ही ली जाएगी । अब कानन कैसी है । आप देखें रोज इस सरकार की मातहती में दो, चार, पांच, दस, पंद्रह आदमी पुलिस की गोली से मरते रहते हैं । यह धारा जो 21 है बिल्कुल ऐसी चीजों पर लागू हो जाती है । क्या यह सरकार बिना लोगों की जान लिए हुए चल नहीं सकती है ? कौन सा कानून है, क्या प्रक्रिया है जिससे ये जानें ली जाती है ? आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि रोज रोज यहां पर कत्लेआम हुआ करते हैं । यह बात सही है कि दस पंद्रह आदमी ही मर रहे हैं, ज्यादा तादाद में नहीं । लेकिन यह रोज हो रहा है । ऐसी सूरत में यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि लोक सभा इस पर विचार करे कि धारा 21 का कोई अर्थ रह गया है या नहीं । धारा 21 में बिल्कुल साफ बताया गया है कि हर एक आदमी को अपने जीवन के बारे में सुरक्षा रहेगी । लेकिन आप देखें कि खोमचे वाले, रिक्शा चलाने वाले, तांबे वाले, कुली जितनी भी सर्व साधारण जनता है जो सड़कों पर रहती है उनके ऊपर गोलियां अंधाधुंध चलाई जाती है । नन्हे नन्हे बच्चे जिनका कोई कसूर नहीं रहता है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा कसूर रहा तो यह रहता है कि एक आध पत्थर फेंक देते है, उनके ऊपर गोलियां चलाई जाती है । आखिर कोई सिद्धान्त तो होगा । एक सिद्धान्त है, जान के बदले जान । अदालतों में जान लेने का फैसला तब किया जाता है जब मुजरिम ने कोई कत्ल किया हुआ होता है । लेकिन यह देश ऐसा बन गया है कि हर किसी चीज पर जान ले लो । किसी ने बस के किसी शीशे को तोड़ दिया, उसकी जान ले डाली या किसी ने और कोई इस तरह की छोटी मोटी कारंवाई कर दी, उसकी जान ले डालो । आखिर समझ आपने क्या रक्खा है...

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें। आपने अपनी बात कह ली है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे अपनी बात पूरी तो कर लेने दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भाषण की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस मामले को लेकर आपको नोटिस मिले हैं। यह एक ऐसा सवाल है जो कि इन लोगों की समझ में नहीं आएगा। ये जो सामने बैठे हुए हैं इनकी समझ में नहीं आएगा। आपको इसको कुछ समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। आप इस वक्त क्या कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप ऐसे देश की लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष बन रहे हैं जहां पर ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बिना गोलियां चलाये देश का काम नहीं हो सकता है? इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये। पूरी बात भी मुझे आप रखने नहीं दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं उठता है। अगर किसी की लिबर्टी को विदाउट प्रासेस आफ ला छीना जाता है या करटेल किया जाता है तो उसके लिए ला कौर्टस हैं। हम यहां इसका फसला नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : चर्चा तो कर सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चर्चा करने के लिए तमाम मौके दिये जायेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : वे ही तो नहीं मिल रहे हैं। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं। कब आप देंगे। गो हत्या के बारे में आन्दोलन चल रहा है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बठ जायें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : लाठियां चलाई जाती हैं, उनको जेलों में डाला जाता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कछवाय साहब, अब आप बैठ जायें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम नोटिस देते हैं आप मौका ही नहीं देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें। रंगा साहब और गोपालन साहब ने जो कहा है उसको फिर एग्जेमिन करके मैं हाउस के सामने कहूंगा।

पेपर्ज टू बी लेड आन दी टेबल।

12.33 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS RE: KERALA EDUCATION RULES

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):—I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Kerala Education Rules, 1959, under section 37 of the Kerala Education Act, 1958, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

(1) S. R. O. No. 410/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 23rd November, 1965.

(2) S. R. O. No. 119/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 15th March, 1966.

(3) S.R.O. No. 197/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 17th May, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7045/66]

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब कोई नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : संविधान की धारा 118 के मातहत मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चागला साहब ने जो पढ़ा है उस पर है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : कार्य सूची के बारे में मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

आपके निदेशों के अनुसार कार्य सूची के बारे में फैसला हो चुका है कि जो कार्य सूची में साधारण कार्रवाई है उसको लेने के पहले विशेषाधिकारों तथा अन्य प्रश्नों की चर्चा हो सकती है । मैं आपका ध्यान संविधान की धारा 118 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं । इस में कहा गया है :

"118. (1) Each House of Parliament may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of this Consitution, its procedure and the conduct of its business."

उसके सम्बन्ध में 'मे' साहब की किताब में निम्न जुमला है :

"Page 60—Another collective right of the House is to settle its own code of procedure. This is such an obvious right—it has never been directly disputed—that it is unnecesstry to enlarge upon it except to say that the House is not responsible to any external authority for following the rules it lays down for itself, but may depart from them at its own discretion."

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन को पूरा अधिकार है अपनी प्रक्रिया को नियमित करने का और इस धारा के मातहत, 118 के मातहत ये कार्य-प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी नियम बने है । मेरा निवेदन है कि कांग्रेस पार्लिमेंटरी पार्टी ने अक्तूबर के अन्तिम सप्ताह में जो बैठक की है और उसमें जो सदन के अधिकार हैं उनके ऊपर अतिक्रमण करने की . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कार्य सूची में कैसे आप कर रहे है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्रिवलेज मोशन इसके ऊपर है । मैं बता रहा हूं कि कांग्रेस पार्लिमेंटरी पार्टी को कोई अधिकार नहीं इस सदन की कार्य-प्रक्रिया के बारे में फैसला देने का । उन्होंने तय किया है कि जीरो आवर की बहस आधे घंटे की हो । इनको कौन सा अधिकार है ? यह तो सदन का अधिकार है, सदन के अध्यक्ष का अधिकार है . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई मतलब नहीं है इसका यहां ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे विशेषाधिकार के प्रस्ताव को आप लीजिये । यह कांग्रेस पार्लिमेंटरी पार्टी के खिलाफ है, उसके नेता के खिलाफ है, सैक्रेटरियों के खिलाफ है, चीफ ह्विप के खिलाफ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको मैंने नामंजूर कर दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : किस नियम के मातहत नामंजूर किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये । और मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : 105 धारा पढ़ने दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे नहीं । आप बैठ जाइये ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad): Sir, my point is about the papers just now laid on the Table by the hon. Minister of Education. I am sure you will agree that it is a matter of some concern to the House that the Government, in this case the Minister of Education, has already, in less than six weeks of the recess, relapsed into the old ways to

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

which they were accustomed during the last few sessions. During the last session, you will be pleased to recollect, due to constant hammering from this side of the House, the Government, the Ministeries concerned, furnished statements of explanations for delay in placing copies of documents on the Table of the House. Here, you will see, the first statement is dated November, 1965. They have taken one year to place a copy of some resolution, in regard to Kerala, on the Table. The second one is dated March 1966 and the third one is dated May 1966. Seven months, eight months and one year old documents are being laid on the Table today. And, if I may briefly sum up, if the Minister himself cannot teach his Ministry to behave itself how can he teach others, the people, the nation? With lectures day in and day out, what can he do with the students if he cannot teach the Ministry better ways?

Mr. Speaker: They were laid on the Table of the House earlier. That was done earlier but at that time the time was not enough.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One of dated November, 1965. They could have laid it on the Table in February. Why are they doing it today? They must give the reasons.

Mr. Speaker: These are being relaid. Let us proceed now.

DEFENCE OF INDIA (FOURTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1966.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Defence of India (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1676 in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1966, under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962, together with an Explanatory Note. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7154/66].

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): मेरा निवेदन भी आप सुन लें। मैं 222 की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक मामला खत्म हो गया हो, दूसरा शुरू न हुआ हो तो कैसे व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठ सकता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लिखा हुआ है। मैं पढ़ कर बताता हूं। बिल्कुल साफ इसमें लिखा हुआ है। आप देखें 376(2)। उसमें लिखा हुआ है। फिर गंदा काम करना पड़ता है और अंग्रेजी में पढ़ना पड़ता है।

"A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment:

Provided that the Speaker may permit a member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another if it relates to maintenance of order in, or arrangement of business before, the House."

अध्यक्ष के आदेशों के अनुसार और वैसे भी इस नियम के अनुसार जो सूची तैयार की गई है कि किस वक्त कौन सा काम लिया जायेगा, उसके अनुसार जब ये मंत्री लोग अपने कागज सदन के पटल पर रखने लगें, उसके पहले विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न आना चाहिए। यह विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न एक ऐसे आदमी के बारे में है, जिसके बारे में सबूत भी दिया गया है, जिसने लोक सभा को जेल बनाना चाहा है और वह आदमी प्रधान मंत्री हैं। मैं ने सबूत में आप को कागजात भी दिये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रूल 376(2) का वह मतलब नहीं है, जो कि माननीय सदस्य ले रहे हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य बिजिनेस के एरेंजमेंट के बारे में कोई सवाल उठाना चाहें कि फलां आइटम पहले हो या फलां आइटम पीछे आना चाहिए या किसी आइटम

का नोटिस नहीं मिला था, वगैरह, तो वे बातें इसमें आ सकती हैं, न कि यह कि चूंकि प्रधान मंत्री बीच आफ प्रिविलेज के कलपरिट हैं, इसलिए उस मामले को पहले लिया जाये। वह सवाल नहीं आता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : उसको लेना चाहिए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब आप के इन्कार करने की कोई गुंजायश नहीं रह जाती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से इत्तिफाक नहीं करता हूं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं ने आप के पास सुबूत भेजा है और कांग्रेस संसदीय दल ने जो पत्र भेजा है, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने उसको देखा है। वह सुबूत नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह लोक सभा को जेल बनाना चाहते हैं। अगर आप इस बात को भी विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं, तो इसके मतलब कुछ और ही निकलते हैं।

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS ON RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR RUBBER PLANTATIONS

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. WB-3(18)/66 dated the 20th September, 1966, publishing Government decisions on the Recommendations made by the Central Wage Board for Ruber Plantations. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7155/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in Ministry of Home Affairs and the Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) G.S.R. 1203 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1966 making certain amendment to schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(ii) G.S.R. 1204 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1966, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6871/66].

(iii) G.S.R. 1228 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(iv) GS.R. 1230 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(v) The Indian Police Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1271 in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1966. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-6956 /66].

(vi) G.S.R. 1270 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1966, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-7059/66].

(2) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) G.S.R. 1329 published in Gazette of India dated the

[Shri Hathi]

3rd September, 1966, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(ii) G.S.R. 1330 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1966, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(iii) G.S.R. 1366 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1966, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(iv) The Indian Forest Service (Cadre) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1397 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1966.

(v) The Indian Forest Service (Recruitment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1398 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1966.

(vi) The Indian Forest Service (Initial Recruitment) Regulations, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1399 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1966.

(vii) G.S.R. 1438 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1966, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Second Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1441 in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1966.

(ix) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Second Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1442 in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1966.

(x) G.S.R. 1443 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1966, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(xi) G.S.R. 1445 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1966, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(xii) G.S.R. 1446 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1966, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 1230 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7156/66].

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आइटम (तीन), जी० एस० आर० 1228 के बारे में कुछ जानकारी चाहता हूं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली की पुलिस में वेतन, भत्ते या दूसरी सुविधाओं को ले कर जो असंतोष है, क्या इसमें उस का भी समावेश है, उन बातों को भी उसमें दाखिल किया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य देखें कि उसमें क्या लिखा है ।

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COPYRIGHT ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each

of the following Notifications under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957:

(1) The International Copyright (Third Amendment) Order, 1966 published in Notification No. S. O. 2678 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1966.

(2) The International Copyright (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1966 published in Notification No. S.O. 2829 in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7158/66].

METALLIFERROUS MINES (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL COAL MINES RESCUE STATIONS COMMITTEE, DHANBAD, ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Metalliferrous Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1359 in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1966, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7159/66].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad, for the year 1965-66. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7160/66].

(3) A copy of the Minimum Wages (Central) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1473 in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1966, under section 30A of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7161/66].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

(i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Thirteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1314 in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1966.

(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Sixteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1315 in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1966.

(iii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fifteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1412 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1966.

(iv) The Employees' Provident Funds (Sixteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1413 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7162/66].

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1362 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1966, extending the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 to licensed Salt industry, under sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7163/66].

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948:—

(i) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1221 in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1966.

(ii) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1222 in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1966.

(iii) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme,

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2356 in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1966.

(iv) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1577 in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1966.

(v) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1578 in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1966.

(vi) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1578 in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7164/66].

DELHI ADMINISTRATION (REMOVAL OF DIFFICULTIES) ORDER

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Delhi Administration (Removal of Difficulties, Order No. 2 published in Notification No. F. 10|28|66-SR in Delhi Gazette dated the 5th September, 1966, under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7165/66].

(2) A copy of the Arms (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1534 in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7166/66].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1530 in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1966.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1531 in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7167/66].

(4) (a) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1276 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1965 making certain amendment to the order published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1418 dated the 30th October, 1962, under clause (3) of article 359 of the Constitution.

(b) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7168/66].

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Rules for the prevention of misuse and for the import, export and transport of Medicinal and Toilet Preparations including Asavas and Arishtas containing alcohol and intoxicating drugs, under sub-section (3) of section 62 of the Prohibition Act, 1950, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

(i) S.R.O. No. 372/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 4th October, 1966.

(ii) S.R.O. No. 396/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 18th October, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7169/66].

(6) A copy of the Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions) (Consultation) Rules, 1966, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 277/66 n Kerala Gazette dated the 19th July, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions) Act, 1963, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965 issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7157/66].

12.42 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 3rd September, 1966:—

(1) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1966.

(2) The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1966.

2. Sir, I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following ten Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 3rd September, 1966:—

(1) The Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(2) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(3) The Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Bill, 1966.

(4) The Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(5) The Jayanti Shipping Company (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1966.

(6) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(7) The Delhi High Court Bill, 1966.

(8) The Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1966.

(9) The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1966.

(10) The Punjab Reorganisation Bill, 1966.

12.43 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Ninety-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.43½ hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

TENTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

12.43½ hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: RECENT TRIPARTITE MEETING HELD IN DELHI

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Mr. Speaker, from October 21 to 24, a meeting between President Abdel Gamel Nasser and President Josip Broz Tito and the Prime Minister of India was held in New Delhi and we were privileged to play host to President Nasser and President Tito.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : और राजा फारूक का राष्ट्र-गीत सुनाने का प्रिविलिज भी ।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The meeting served a useful purpose in enabling the Heads of Governments of the three countries to exchange views about international developments and

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

other matters of common interest. Although the meeting was of three countries only, some of the matters discussed are of great importance and will, no doubt, be of wider interest to the non-aligned and other developing countries, with whom we propose to share the results of our deliberations.

In our review of recent developments and the present international situation, the two Presidents and I were fully reassured in our belief in the continuing validity of the policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence and their importance in fostering peace. We discussed and condemned every form of domination of one country by another, the attempts to divide the world and the use of force in the settlement of disputes. We noted with satisfaction that the principles of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence were gaining greater acceptance . . .

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Where?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi:....and in this context considered the Tashkent Declaration as a positive contribution towards finding peaceful solutions.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): कच्चे धागे ।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Our analysis of current international trends helped identify several threats to non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. In brief, these stem largely from attempts to exercise pressures on or interference in the affairs of some nations by others; the blocks to progress created by forces of social reaction, sometimes with external support; the continuing existence of remnants of colonialism as well as of entrenched racialism, especially in Southern Africa; the failure to take more determined action to resolve the oppressive problem of poverty with its attendant tensions; and the increasing resort to force.

The statement on Vietnam included in our Joint Communique restates the basic elements that should go into a peaceful solution of the problem necessary for the well being of the Vietnamese people and world peace.

The meeting reiterated its faith in the vital role of the United Nations. We are glad that the efforts of the non-aligned nations and other progressive opinion found concrete expression in the latest resolution on South West Africa, which reflects the conscience of the world. The implementation of this resolution will be a challenge which we must meet unitedly.

The three Heads of Government expressed their anxiety over the intensification of the arms race and called for the early conclusion of a treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in accordance with the principles approved by the 20th Session of the U.N. General Assembly which clearly stipulate a balance of responsibilities between the nuclear and non-nuclear nations.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps the most outstanding result of the meeting was our collective approach to the economic challenges to non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. The newly independent and developing nations will be liable to strains and pressures until they attain a minimum level of development and enter a stage of self-sustaining growth. The major effort in this regard must be their own and self-reliance has to be a process as much as a goal.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ऐसा अकाल, जिसमें लाखों मरेंगे ।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: But the developed nations cannot evade their responsibility to accept and adopt fair trade practices as expressed in the Final Act of the UN Conference on Trade and Development and to fulfil their obligation to transfer at least a net one per cent of their gross national product to the developing nations on terms and conditions that do not themselves constitute a crippling liability of debt repayment.

The unity of the 77 developing nations was one of the most notable achievements of the first UN Conference on Trade and Development. A

second conference in this series is to be held in New Delhi next autumn.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : "ग्राटम" माने ?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We discussed the steps which the UAR, Yugoslavia and India might take, in cooperation with other developing countries, to ensure the success of the second World Trade Conference. As a first step we agreed that our Economic Ministers might meet in December not only to consider this issue but also to examine the possibilities of cooperation between our three countries in the commercial, technical, industrial and other fields. For our part, we attach the highest importance to this decision. There is wide scope for mutual, regional, inter-regional and international cooperation. The conditions for this exist in some cases and can be created in others.

The positive reactions to the Tripartite Meeting on the part of several non-aligned and developing nations as well as of some developed countries is indicative of the extent of active interest in our deliberations and the growing desire on the part of the non-aligned and developing nations to ameliorate their common economic problems.

We are happy that at the end of the Tripartite Meeting, President Nasser was able to stay on for a brief State visit which gave us an opportunity to further discuss matters of interest to our two countries.

In concluding, Sir, I should like to say how much we appreciated the opportunity of welcoming in our midst the distinguished Presidents of the UAR and Yugoslavia with whose Governments and peoples we have such close ties. I am sure that warm friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to grow and strengthen the forces of non-alignment, international peace and cooperation.

With your permission, Sir, I beg to place on the Table of the House a copy of the Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of the Tripartite Meeting and a press release issued at the conclusion of President Nasser's State visit. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7195/66].

Some hon. Members *rose*—

श्री मधु लिमये : राजा फारूक के जमाने का राष्ट्रीय गीत क्यों गाया गया इसका कोई खुलासा है ?

Mr. Speaker: One representative from each main group may ask a question.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I submit that those who submitted calling-attention notices may kindly be given an opportunity?

Mr. Speaker: Now that a statement has been made, I can only allow one Member from each group.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): If you allow only one from a group....

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): On a point of order, Sir. I had raised this point earlier but I want you....

Mr. Speaker: Under what rule?

Shri G. N. Dixit: Under rule 372. It says:—

> "A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker".... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: That point has already been raised here.

Shri G. N. Dixit: I am making a submission for reconsideration because it is a very vital and important point.

Mr. Speaker: I have reconsidered it. We do not have any debate on it. For the sake of elucidation we have been allowing questions. I have already ruled that and I do not feel that I should reconsider it.

Shri G. N. Dixit: Then, because the rule is mandatory, it has got constitutional validity and it is law, I will request you to put it to the House whether the House sticks to this rule

[Shri G. N. Dixit]

or to the convention. It is the House that has to decide that.

Mr. Speaker: There is no need to put it to the House. It is a question of interpretation and I have ruled that it would not be a debate but only by way of elucidation we will allow a few questions.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): This is mandatory.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The Speaker's ruling should not be challenged.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): The hon Member, Shri Dixit, has raised a very relevant point. It is for us to decide and you also to guide us whether we can interpret this thing in such manner and try to distinguish between debate and points raised by some hon. Members. I think, the rules are quite final and conclusive, that a debate on any such matter should not be raised after a Minister makes a statement. I will, therefore, beg of you to put a stop to this; otherwise, there will be an endless discussion and controversy and conflict.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, do you permit that it is open to everybody in this House to start a discussion on a ruling given by you?

Mr. Speaker: I am not inclined to re-open it.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन) मेरा एक निवेदन है इसके बारे में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप इस को छोड़िए ।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : बहुत इम्पार्टेंट है, मुझे कहने दीजिये। मैं आप के सामने बहुत रेस्पेक्टफुली सबमिट करना चाहता हूं कि 372 में डिबेट शब्द नहीं है उसमें शब्द है क्वेश्चन ।

"No question shall be asked at the time the statement is made".

यहां डिबेट शब्द नहीं है । दूसरे, मैं आप से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि मैंने कांग्रेस पार्टी के बल्कि अपोजीशन के जो लीडर हैं श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी और श्री यू० एन० द्विवेदी जो बैरिस्टर हैं और कानून जानने वाले हैं, उनसे भी पूछा । उनका कहना है कि इस रूल के तहत में स्पीकर साहब कोई क्वेश्चन एलाऊ नहीं कर सकते । ला मिनिस्टर यहां हैं, आप उन से पूछ सकते हैं । लेकिन रोजाना चेयर की तरफ से इसका विरोध होता हो, इसकी खिलाफत होती हो तो यह कोई शोभा की बात नहीं है । आप अपने चैम्बर में कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स जो लाइयर्स हैं उनको बुलाकर फैसला कीजिये कि क्या आपकी रूलिंग होनी चाहिए । डिप्टी स्पीकर ने इस हाउस में रूलिंग दी है कि इस रूल के रहते हुए कोई क्वेश्चन एलाऊ नहीं किये जा सकते । यह बहुत अदब से मेरा सबमिशन है । . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके सजेशन को मैंने सुन लिया । मैं एमिनेंट लाइयर्स से मिल कर बात कर लूंगा । लेकिन आज तो होने दीजिये ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : जब तक विचार करेंगे तब तक इस पर प्रश्न नहीं हो सकते । जब आप ने यह स्वीकार कर लिया कि विचार किया जायगा तो फिर क्वेश्चन नहीं हो सकते । . . (**व्यवधान**) . . हल्ला करने से काम नहीं चल सकता ।

Shri Tyagi: We refuse to abide by it . . . (*Interruption*). Please give us an explanation . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): If we stand up for two minutes, we are sent out. Why are they permitted.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Umanath: He must be asked to withdraw.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : इन बातों पर आप ने हमको निकाला है . . . (**व्यवधान**)

Mr. Speaker: Whenever I have thought fit, I have asked.... (*Interruption*).

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : त्यागी जी और मालवीय जी को निकालिये ।

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): He said, "I do not accept the ruling; I will defy it". That is what he said.

Shri Tyagi: What I submitted was that unless it was explained to us, we shall not abide by it.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Everyone shall sit down.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Let us have the view of the Law Minister.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I think, the Prime Minister wants to say something.

Mr. Speaker: Does she want to say something?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उनसे क्या पूछ रहे हैं ? वह कुछ कहना नहीं चाहतीं । वह तो चाहती हैं कि डिस आर्डर रहे और कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग डिस आर्डर करते रहें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर दोनों ही सेक्शन डिसआर्डर क्रिएट करेंगे तो मैं तो ऐडजर्न कर दूंगा ।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : मैं आप से हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप इस पर पुनर्विचार कीजिये । यह बड़ा अन्याय हो रहा है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: एक तरफ से न्याय की बात की जाती है, दूसरी तरफ से रूल को भंग किया जाता है, रूल को तोड़ने की बात की जाती है . . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । . . (**व्यवधान**)

Mr. Speaker: No one else shall speak. I have called Shri Nath Pai. (*Interruption*).**

यह न लिखा जाय । (*Interruption*)**

अब आप बैठेंगे या नहीं, बैठ जाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर . . .

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (बरेली) : यह कार्यवाही नहीं चलने देंगे, . . (**व्यवधान**)

तब भी आप ऐक्शन नहीं ले रहे हैं . . . . (**व्यवधान**)

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: I shall have no option except to adjourn the House if it continues for a long time. I cannot tolerate it any longer. I have tolerated too much already. Mr. Nath Pai.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है . . . .

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. I have said already that, if it is required that. I should study it again, that would be a different matter and I shall get it examined by the lawyers as well, but for the present I shall continue with the procedure that has been followed in the past. Therefore, I have called Mr. Nath Pai.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: When you have decided that you will reconsider the matter, how can you call him? We cannot allow this. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: I shall have to take action now.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर सुन लीजिये, 376 के सम्बन्ध में है ।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

Mr. Speaker: I shall have to take action against the Congress members as well.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मालवीय जी कई महफिलों से निकाले गये हैं, यहां से भी निकाल दीजिये । इससे क्या फर्क पड़ता है ।

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha) *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: If Mr. Kripalani wants to say anything, he can.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I humbly request both the sides to allow the Speaker to regulate the Parliamentary proceedings. I think, let us on the Opposition also be fair. Many times we ourselves do not get out at the first instance when the Speaker

**Not recorded.

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

wants us to get out. If any other Member of Parliament also does not get out at the first instance when he is asked, then we, on the Opposition, must be generous enough to allow him time to readjust himself.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप चलने दीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस तरह से नहीं होगा, हमारे सात लोग निकाले जा चुके हैं इसी चीज को लेकर । कल और आज के मिलाकर हमारे सात लोग निकाले जा चुके हैं । इसलिये पहले मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर सुनिये ।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ... (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : आप इनको बाहर क्यों नहीं निकालते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर 373 के मातहत है, जिसके अन्दर आप ने कल और आज में हमारे सात लोगों को निकाला है—डिस्आर्डर्ली बिहेवियर को लेकर । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्यों का जो आज का व्यवहार रहा है और कल और आज में विरोधी सदस्यों को जो व्यवहार रहा है, उनमें कांग्रेस पार्टी का व्यवहार ज्यादा खराब रहा है, फिर भी वे क्यों नहीं निकाले गये । आप ने मेरे विशेषाधिकार के प्रस्ताव को नामंजूर किया, मैं उसमे यही निवेदन करना चाहता था कि कांग्रेस पार्लियामेन्ट्री पार्टी की बैठक में सदन के नेता ने, दल के नेता ने इन लोगों को हुल्लड़ करने का आदेश दिया है और उसी को ये यहां पर कर रहे हैं । इसलिये मैं आप से अनुरोध करता हूं कि आप इन नियमों का पालन कराइये और इन लोगों को आज निकाल दीजिये । प्रधान मंत्री ने इन लोगों को आदेश दे कर सदन का अपमान किया है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : प्रधान मंत्री ने कोई आदेश नहीं दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रधान मंत्री ने आदेश दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है कि किस ने क्या आदेश दिया है । श्री नाथपाई ।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कुछ कहने के लिये आपकी आज्ञा चाहता हूं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ये फिर रुकावट डाल रहे हैं । आप उनसे कहिये कि वे बाहर चले जांय । (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : त्यागी जी क्यों बैठे हैं, उनको भी निकालिये ।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : त्यागी जी बैठे हैं आपको जवाब देने के लिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप पहले इन लोगों को निकालिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं निकालूंगा । (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: Would Mr. Banerjee allow me to proceed? I have called Mr. Nath Pai six times.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): They are preventing him from speaking.

Mr. Speaker: He is now preventing him.

Shri Umanath: He is prevented by these two people and you are not directing them to withdraw; for 15 minutes they have been continuously defying you. The other day the General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee was also allowed—Mr. Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair—continuously for ten minutes to defy the chair. Today our members have been sent out. What are we to understand? Are we to understand that the Chair has given special privileges to the Congress Party? If that is so, then I have the liberty to defy the Chair conti-

nuously. We have been elected without paying money to the voters whereas they have been elected by paying money to the voters. Why this discrimination? I want to know.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Nath Pai.

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आप उसे सुन लीजिये, मैं कम से कम 20 बार उठा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप इसको खत्म कीजिये ।

श्री मौर्य : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । कांग्रेस के विशेष सदस्यों ने बहुत देर तक यहां पर रुकावट डाली, लेकिन आप ने उनको नहीं निकाला । यहां पर कांग्रेस के जो लीडर आफ़ दी हाउस हैं, उनके इशारे पर वे निकले हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने महसूस किया कि वे रुकावट डाल रहे हैं, उनको इशारा करते हुए मैंने देखा, लेकिन आप ने उनको नहीं निकाला, आप यहां पर रुकावट डालने वाले लोगों को सजा नहीं देते ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वे उनके इशारे से गड़बड़ कर रहे थे, तभी तो उनके इशारे से बाहर चले गये ।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I do not want to mention the foux pas and flaws like the failure of microphone at the opening of the Conference and playing of the anthem which was dead and which belonged to the regime which one of the guests had overthrown. I do not want to mention such minor things. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Why should he refer to those then?

Shri Nath Pai: I should not be interrupted now because seven times I was in possession of the floor and presently I continue to wait to exercise my right which you have extended to me to ask a question. As I said, I do not want to go into those minor details. May I ask of the Prime Minister this? Does the Prime Minister believe that a mechanical reiteration of innocuous and fatuous platitudes from time to time is likely to serve to bring to end the cruel conflict in Vietnam or mitigate the sufferings of the Vietnamese people? How does she account for the failure or the omission of any reference to Chinese continued aggression and occupation of 14,000 square miles of the territory of this country, when everything under the sun was discussed, and the Summit was meeting on the territory of India, when fresh aggression had taken place in Bhutan and Sikkim was threatened? May I have categorical replies to this?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Let them all ask the question and then I shall reply.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : एक एक सवाल का जवाब अलग अलग दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रधान मंत्री सारे सवाल आ जायें तब जवाब देना चाहती हैं या एक एक सवाल का अलग अलग जवाब देना चाहती हैं ।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: As you like. On a previous occasion you had called them all to put questions and I replied later. But if you want me to answer now, I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: If it would be better for her to answer now, she might do so.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: There was no question of ignoring the Chinese threat. We are well aware of the threat and the danger which China poses to us. But in a communique of this kind we tried to get a kind of maximum agreement between us incorporated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Cowardice, Pusillanimity.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या चाइनीज आक्रमण पर एक राय नहीं हो सकी ? . . . (व्यव।

अध्यक्ष महो
इस तरह से बोलें

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

नहीं चला सकता । यह नहीं हो सकता कि सब बोलते चले जायें और जवाब न देने दिया जाये । अगर आप आराम से एक सवाल का जवाब आने दें तब तो दूसरा सवाल आ सकता है । अगर इस तरह से इंटरप्शन होंगे तब मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता ।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Also, it was not our intention to mention any bilateral disputes in the communique.

Shri Nath Pai: What about the answer to the first part of my question?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वियटनाम क्या है ? क्या वियट नाम बाईलेटरल नहीं है ? उसका ज्यादा महत्व है चीनी आक्रमण से ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से मैं हाउस नहीं चला सकता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बाईलेटरल का जरा मतलब तो बतला दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप ठीक से हाउस को चलने दें तो मैंने कहा है कि मैं क्लैरिफिकेशन्स के लिये एक एक पार्टी के एक एक मेम्बर को इजाजत दूंगा । लेकिन आप चलने नहीं देते । . . . (**व्यवधान**)

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : हम अपने सवालों का जवाब चाहते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : सवाल के जवाब आने चाहियें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवालों का जवाब तो दिया जा रहा है । लेकिन इस वक्त यहां पर बहस नहीं चल सकती ।

Shri Nath Pai: The first part of my question may be answered. In spite of all the things that have been mentioned, there is the omission of a reference to what is most urgent and immediate and the concern, as she rightly conceded, of all of us. She has not been able to say why it was not mentioned. The only word she used was 'bilateral'. But bilateral matter like Israel has been mentioned, and she has been condemning them in the communique. My question and your question concerns the security of India. She has agreed on that, but there is no mention of it in the communique. Whom are we trying to please by this? We do not condemn an aggressor against us, but we condemn aggression against somebody else. I want to know the reason for this. Does she really believe and does she really want that that is the contribution that India wants to make....

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Are we having a discussion now?

Shri Nath Pai: This is no discussion this is only a question. I have put up long with this kind of interruption.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : चाइना बाईलेटरल है और वियटनाम इसराइल बाईलेटरल नहीं है ।

Shri Nath Pai: I do not want to speak. The document contains a reference to a bilateral quarrel in which one of the guest countries was interested, namely Egypt; President Nasser of the UAR was interested in it. We, without having anything to do with it, have condemned it. The words are that we support the struggle and aspirations of the Palestine Arabs. I do not go into the merits. Is that not a bilateral dispute? Is that a universal quarrel? Then, what about the Chinese aggression? They met in Delhi and they were afraid of condemning it. Why was this omitted? How do we contribut to peace by this? That is what I want to know.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Maximum agreement on Viet Nam.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Indirectly, the question of interference by external powers, the resort to force

and all these things have brought in the question. But, as I said, it was a question of getting the maximum agreement on a subject . . .

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Minimum.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I think both these leaders fully appreciated the situation of India with regard to this problem also; it was not as if it was ignored.

An hon. Member: Who was disagreeing about Viet Nam?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: It is not a question of disagreeing. It is a question of the manner in which they want to put it across. That is the only question.

Shri Hem Barua: What was discussed? Was it discussed? We are interested in knowing one thing, namely whether this Chinese threat . . . .

Mr: Speaker: Order, order. I am not allowing him. Shri U. M. Trivedi.

Shri Hem Barua: I am not putting a question. I only want to know....

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri U. M. Trivedi.

Shri Hem Barua: I am interested in the security of this country. I want to know whether this matter was discussed at all.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): In view of the fact that we wanted to help peace in the world we called this Summit conference; and our peace was affected by the Chinese and the Pakistanis. What actually prompted the Government of India to call and choose only the UAR and Yugoslavia to the Conference, if these problems were not to be discussed?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This conference was not begun at our initiative. Therefore, it was not a question of whom we would call. As I said, some of these problems were discussed, and it was only a question of what would be put in the communique. The problems of peace in which we are interested are problems which we feel do affect us also.

Shri N. Dandeker (Gonda): Is it a fact that Egypt along with other Arab countries has vowed to eliminate Israel from the map? Is that a qualification for Egypt to be called non-aligned and for the us to be associated with them on that footing?

Shri Hem Barua: That is true.

An hon. Member: The Prime minister has no answer for this?

Shri Tyagi: Is it relevant?

श्री बृजराज सिंह : यह निर्णय, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को देना चाहिये कि मेम्बर्स को देना चाहिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम कह रहे हैं कि हमारे सवालों का जवाब दिया जाये ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : यह आप के अधिकारों का हनन किया जा रहा है ।

Mr. Speaker: I would like to tell Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya that there ought to be some limit for this. The question has been put, and it is for the Prime Minister to answer it.

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह जी क्यों कह रहे हैं जवाब न दो ? अगर उनको कहना ही है तो कानों में कहें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन्होंने मना किया है । यह सदन का अपमान है । उनको सदन से माफी मांगनी चाहिये ।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: One of the main purposes of meeting together, as I have outlined in my statement, was to see in what way we could have greater co-operation in the economic, industrial and other such fields. The attempt is not only to have this close cooperation not only with these two countries but with other countries also. It just happened that these three countries had met on two pre-

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

vious occasions, and this was their first meeting here. But we may have meetings with other countries also . .

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या प्रश्न है और क्या जवाब है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसको आप देखें । क्या प्रश्न है, क्या जवाब है ।

Shri N. Dandeker: I seek your protection. I would like an answer to my question. I asked: Is it a fact that Egypt with other Arab countries has vowed to eliminate Israel? If so, how is that a qualification for Egypt to be called non-aligned, believing in co-existence and all that, and to take part in this conference as such?

Mr. Speaker: That might be in their mind. How can she answer it?

Shri Ranga: Is she aware of that fact or not? Was this discussed?

Shri Tyagi: How is it relevant?

Mr. Speaker: Was such a thing discussed there?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: No.

Shri Umanath: On the question of withdrawal of foreign troops, it has been reported that the UAR's stand was that it referred specifically to withdrawal of American troops and not generally to all foreign troops. I would like to know whether this position was reiterated by the UAR President during the talks, and if so, whether Government are in agreement with it.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I would advise the hon. Member to read the report of the Press Conference and the reply which the President gave there. He did include all foreign troops.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): I would like a confirmation or denial, as the case may be, from the Prime Minister of two reports which are somewhat contradictory, which have been given wide publicity in the press. I refer to the question of Vietnam which has been dealt with in a very non-commital way in the communique. One report which has appeared suggests that both President Nasser and President Tito were in favour of the colmunique containing a reference to the US as the aggressor in Vietnam and that India had not agreed to that. On the other hand, another report has appeared which says that one of the important members of President Nasser's party who accompanied him, the editor of the Cairo newspaper *Al Ahram* on his return to Cairo has issued a public statement in which he says that the Government of North Vietnam had addressed a communication to these three heads of state requesting them not to make any such pointed reference to Vietnam in the communique which may be embarrassing to them. I would like to know what exactly is the position, because both these sets of statements are in circulation.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I do not think there was any disagreement on what has appeared in the communique.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In the communique, there is nothing.

That is why I wanted clarification.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Because we have all of us made our stand clear many times. It was just a question of making a reference to the problem. With regard to the editor's statement, I am sorry to say I have not seen it; but it is a fact that the Government of North Vietnam had made such a request to some of us.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी बयान में दो परस्पर विरोधी बातें कही हैं । एक तो यह कहा है कि बिन लगाव की नीति सफल होती जा रही है । सफल होती जा रही है तो उसके लिए कसौटियां होंगी । एक तो यह कि भारत की अपनी सीमा और उसका क्षेत्रफल, उसकी अपनी आजादी और एकता । दूसरी होगी भारत का अपना स्वार्थ और हित । तीसरी होगी

सारे संसार में शान्ति और चौथी संसार में आजादी को बढ़ावा । इस तरह से सफल होगी । उसी के साथ साथ प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी अपने बयान में कहा है कि बिन-लगाव की नीति सफल तो होती जा रही है लेकिन संसार में—अगर वह मेहरबानी मुझ पर जरा सी करें और बयान का वह हिस्सा जरा सुना दें जिस में लिखा है कि संसार में ज्यादा बल बढ़ता जा रहा है, इनक्रीजिंग फोर्स—तो अच्छा होगा . . .

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : अपना जो सवाल करना है उसको आप करें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जान तो लें । नहीं तो कहीं सवाल दूसरा न हो जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप से मैं पूछता हूं । यह शब्द आया है उनके बयान में ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कैसे बता सकता हूं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : फिर उनसे पूछ दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका सवाल जो है उसको आप पूछें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कोई समझे या न समझे, सवाल करते चले जायें ? ठीक है ।

तो फिर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने अपने बयान में एक तरफ तो यह कहा है कि संसार में बिन लगाव की नीति से सफलता मिली है और दूसरी तरफ इसी बयान में कहा है कि संसार में बल प्रयोग और हिंसा बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं । उस कसौटी पर असफल रही है । रोडेशिया की कसौटी पर असफल रही है । भारत के अपने हित के सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आज यहां अनोखी बात कह दी कि उसकी तो चर्चा ही नहीं हो सकती । किस बात पर यह सफल हुई है ? यह जरा यहां पर ठोस तरह से बतायें । ऐसे ही हवा में न उड़ना ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मेरे खयाल से यह काफी ठोस बात है कि ऐसे मुल्क जैसे हमारे हैं वे और सहयोग और एक दूसरे का साथ दें और खास तौर से हमारी जो उन्नति के प्रश्न हैं उसमें हमें बाहर से काफ़ी मदद लेनी होती है और उसके बारे में अगर हम आपसी मदद कर सकें तो उससे दूसरों से जो हम मदद लेते हैं वह आहिस्ता आहिस्ता अवश्य कम होगी । मेरे खयाल से यह काफी ठोस है और जो निर्णय लिये गये हैं और फौरन ही कदम उठाने की जो बात कही गई है वह काफी ठोस है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सवाल कुछ और था । परस्पर विरोधी बात कही गई है । प्रधान मंत्री का दिमाग दो टुकड़ों में टूटा है । उसे जोड़ना है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब और नहीं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सब से पहले मैं खड़ा हुआ था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह तो न्याय की बात नहीं है । आप सब को अवसर दे रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब को नहीं दे रहा हूं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : एक छोटा सा मेरा प्रश्न है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि भारत की आबादी यूगोस्लाविया और मिस्र दोनों की आबादियों को मिला कर लगभग दस गुना है ? 48 करोड़ आबादी वाले राष्ट्र के प्रधान मंत्री से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं भारतीय जनता की ओर से

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

कि क्या यह सम्भव हो सकता है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान, दोनों की ओर से जो आक्रमण की स्थिति हमारी सीमाओं पर बनी हुई है उसकी इस त्रि-राष्ट्र सम्मेलन में चर्चा न आई हो ? यह सन्देह राष्ट्र में व्याप्त हो रहा है कि यू० ए० आर० के प्रेजीडेंट को प्रसन्न करने के लिए इजराईल की चर्चा आई, चीन की नहीं आई । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वास्तविकता क्या है, यह बताया जाये ताकि जो सन्देह हैं उनका निराकरण हो सके ?

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow this question.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह न्याय नहीं है । प्रश्न आ जाये और उत्तर न आये । उत्तर तो आना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह न्याय नहीं है । आप बताइये कि हमारे प्रश्न में क्या कोई कमी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक एक मेम्बर को सवाल पूछने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : हमारे प्रश्न में कोई कमी है क्या ? 48 करोड़ जनता का जो राष्ट्र है उसका भविष्य इनके हाथ में है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सवाल किया जा चुका है तो उत्तर तो आना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दे दीजिये इसका जवाब ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैं कह चुकी हूं कि महत्व को तो हम कम नहीं कर रहे हैं । महत्वपूर्ण बात तो है ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Trivedi might begin now.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Why should we be excluded from asking questions? There is a Group I represent in this House.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): You said that you would allow every Group.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow all.

Shri Swell: Is it because we do not shout? Is that so? Why have we not been allowed to ask questions? I would like to be satisfied on that. I would like to know why our Group has been concluded from the opportunity of asking questions. Why?

Mr. Speaker: Because I cannot allow all.

श्री बागड़ी : इनको भी सवाल करने दीजिये

Shri Swell: Because we do not shout, because we do not make noise, therefore our case goes by default?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Trivedi.

Shri Swell: This is not fair.

13.30 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with a great deal of hesitation that I rise to move the following motion:

> "That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers".

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । माननीय नेता, जनसंघ, की भाषा हिन्दी है । यह जनसंघ के नाम पर कलंक है कि वह अंग्रेजी में भाषण दें । वह वोट मांगें हिन्दी के नाम पर और बोलें अंग्रेजी में, यह कहां तक उचित है ? **(व्यवधान)**

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : माननीय सदस्य हिन्दी में बोलें ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वह बड़ी अच्छी हिन्दी जानते हैं ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : मैं यह भी अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं कि मेरे मित्र, श्री यशपाल सिंह, अपने यश और सिद्धान्तों को गंवा कर एक जगह से दूसरी जगह कूदते फिर रहे हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यहां अपने यश और देश के यश के लिए आया हूं । अपने यश का पालन करना मेरा राइट है । माननीय सदस्य भी अपने यश के लिए यहां आए हैं, लेकिन वह अपने यश से तिरस्कृत हो रहे हैं, वह अपने यश को छोड़ रहे हैं ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : वह इस यश को समाप्त करने के लिए स्वतंत्र पार्टी में घुसने के बाद उस को छोड़ कर संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में शामिल हो गए हैं । वह अपने सारे सिद्धान्तों को गंवा कर केवल मुसलमानों के वोट लेने के लिए जनसंघ की बुराई करने लगे है । वह श्री त्यागी को हराने की नीयत से मुझे कोस रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Trivedi might continue his speech.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री त्रिवेदी ने मुझ पर जो आरोप लगाया है, आप मुझे उस के निराकरण का अवसर दीजिए । वह अंग्रेजी की गुलामी कर रहे हैं और मुझ पर इल्जाम लगा रहे हैं ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Before I speak as a representative of the Jana Sangh, I have taken permission from my party that I will speak in English.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री त्रिवेदी ने मेरे दल के एक सदस्य पर आरोप लगाया है । आपको उन्हें अपनी सफाई देने का मौका देना चाहिए ।

श्री शिव नारायण : हां, सफाई होनी चाहिए ।

श्री बागड़ी : वह अंग्रेजी के गुलाम हो गए हैं ।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): What is all this? These Hindi fanatics are creating all this trouble.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The events of the past few months in the Houses of Legislature and the country indicate disregard of authority by people, and if it is allowed to go unchecked, the destruction of democracy in India is a certainty. I will put the question: has the Government imagined what will follow if democracy goes. Is dictatorship an answer to this?

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : मैं श्री बागड़ी को बताना चाहता हूं कि श्री त्रिवेदी की मदर-टंग गुजराती है और वह हिन्दी फ्लुएन्टली नहीं बोल सकते हैं । इसी लिए वह इंगलिश में भाषण कर रहे हैं । श्री बागड़ी को इस तरह से बीच में इन्टरप्ट नहीं करना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब श्री त्रिवेदी को अपना भाषण करने दें ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will it be better than commotion in the Lok Sabha, here, there and everywhere? People loosely talk of welcoming a dictatorship.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): I want to know whether he has got permission from you to read his speech.

Mr. Speaker: Let him proceed.

Shri R. S. Pandey: The rule is that if an hon. Member wants to read out a speech, he has to seek the permission of the Chair.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am not reading.

Shri R. S. Pandey: I want to know whether you have given him permission.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am not reading out. Come and see here if you want to.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : माननीय सदस्य हिन्दी में बोलें ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The talisman of having a dictatorship replacing democracy is a fib. We had a picture of this dictatorship in Hitlerite Germany, and that fib has long been buried for those who have seen what a totalitarian regime means. In all totalitarian regimes it is the dictator who becomes ominipotent and practises tyranny upon the people, either by glorifying religion, or glorifying a race, or glorifying a particular class.

13.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But the moment there is dictatorship, commonsense is buried deep, the use of commonsense in every dictatorship is denied. Therefore, a dictator is no panancea for the evils that have beset our country.

Let us, therefore, examine the reasons behind this, and in what manner we can rub out the disease which has grown up. Let us take the student agitation. Does the fault lie only with the students? In yesterday's statement which was made by Mr. Chagla, he has said, and I like his words, and I repeat them:

> "The malaise with which the students appear to have been affected is one not confined to them alone, but has affected various sections of the society of which the students are a part. One of the common beliefs which has gained ground is that for getting any demand conceded you have to carry on an agitation, and if the agitation is backed by force there is a greater possibility of the demand being conceded."

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I think that is true. You should co-operate with us.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is what I am going to do. I am quoting, and I appreciate it.

Who has brought about this belief, who is responsible for this belief? I have written at least 200 letters to the Railway Minister on various subjects, for not one have I reveived a satisfactory reply. Not once have the bureaucrats moved an inch from the position that they have taken. Injustice upon injustice has been done, patent injustice has been done, but the reply will be only this, that what has been done is all right.

Our present Education Minister, hon. Mr. Chagla, has been the Chief Justice of a great High Court. I do not think he will believe in this any longer, but he must have believed as a Judge *Omnia pracsumuntur rite esse acta*, that all judicial and official acts are done regularly and properly. I think that must go.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): They are supposed to be.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: When this presumption can be rebutted, there is no reason why this presumption should stand in the way of doing Justice. Whenever people approach the Government with their grievances, the Ministers with whom they come in contact with their grievances they find that these grievances are not listened to, and not listened to sympathetically, and are only listened to when there are brickbats thrown, heads broken. It is only then that Government listens to these things. That is why the belief has grown in the people that unless and until you back your agitation with force, the Government will not listen to you. Therefore, I say that the fault lies with the Government for having created this position.

There is another reason which I have seen. There is a growing parochial attitude and it is on the increase; it is visible today on the horizon, all

over India and this is so particularly after the Reorganisation Act of 1956. During the Bombay bandh, it is said that the non-Maharashtrians were set upon by the Maharashtrians and the police were just asked to look askance. What was the result? Many members of the legislature tendered their resignation *en masse*; 17 of them included two ministers tendered their resignation; we cannot tolerate this position; we are resigning. Of course the Chief Minister of the State, Mr. Naik, had made his mark. He had satisfied the parochials. Bombay is a cosmopolitan town. Everybody can live happily. Yet this attitude had been brought about. It is a bane on our democratic form of Government. Who laid the foundation for this? Are we responsible for it? You have to search your own hearts. Many of my friends who were in this House when the hon. late Gadgil made his speech, know what he said; he said that the fate of Bombay would be decided in the streets of Bombay and not in this House. That laid the foundation for the parochial attitude. On that foundation concrete was poured by the present Government. Very recently in the month of July, there was scarcity of water in Bombay and the Bombay Corporation passed a resolution that those who were non-Maharashtrians should go away from Bombay. What right had they to make a suggestion of that type?

Shri R. S. Pandey: It is not like that . . .

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You keep quiet, Mr. Pandey; do not disturb. This parochial attitude is growing in our country. Let us look at the riots about the borders of Karnatak-Maharashtra. I have seen pictures published in the Times of India, Illustrated Weekly that their police is watching on while the riots are going on. People are throwing stones at railway carriages, digging up the railway lines and the police is watching and protecting them.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The diggers?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes, the diggers. Why? Because Karnatak wants to show, wants to make a show of force behind this agitation. And the Nijalingappa Government plays the role of the parochial. The agitation thus gets force. Who is growing parochialism in our country and who is feeding this? You should analyse this. I know that the riots are no good. I cannot for a moment support the student unrest and all the other things. Somebody is behind them. It is this parochial attitude that is behind them and it has brought about trouble. Yesterday, I had an opportunity of meeting one of the very high officials of the railways; he narrated to me the very painful story that in Vijayawada, Vizag and Dronachalam and other places, trains have been burnt, lines have been uprooted, official saloons had been destroyed, railway carriages smashed. In Vijayawada, the whole station has been smashed. The police of Mr. Brahmananda Reddy just watched on and looked.

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahbubnagar): It is absolutely wrong; it is a lie.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is not a lie. If you want, I will have that officer examined in your presence; I have seen telegrams that have come. . . . . (*Interruptions.*) It is the parochial attitude that is coming out. The cat is out of the bag. It is not one man's attitude; it is a general attitude. The result: crores of rupees worth government property—whether it is the Central Government or the State Government property it is the property of the nation—has been destroyed. On whom should I lay the blame for this? I can squarely lay the blame on the shoulders of our present Government. I will not hesitate to lay it there. Utter disregard of authority by men and institutions is, in my opinion, leading to the destruction of democracy. If we do not cry a halt to this, the thing which we have built up for so many years, for which we

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have been aspiring, for which our Constitution was made will go to dogs. It is high time that the Government made up its mind not to further increase the parochial attitude, not to feed it. Government has refused to listen to reason and has become fond of agitation, violent agitation, bloody agitation—I will call it—abominably cruel agitation. People have been burnt in some places alive. On what grounds? Why do these things happen Who are responsible for destroying the very foundations of democracy which they were charged to preserve? If it is these people who set up the people to destroy democracy, then, Sir, I would request them most politely but as forcefully as I can to get out.

May I ask you to cast a glance at the humiliating food position that is obtaining in our country? How has the food shortage been brought about? What are the things behind it? In 1955, we had a deficit of only six lakh tons. In 1966, our deficit is one crore tons; and, according to some experts, even two crore tons. How is this deficit ground? I went to Taiwan very recently.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): What?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Taiwan, Formosa, not your friend-country.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): They also do not agree with our boundaries.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I found that in 1945 their population was only 45 lakhs but they were not self-sufficient in foodgrains. Today, with a population of 1,53,00,000, they are not only self-sufficient in foodgrains but they are exporting 125,000 tons of rice to other countries.

An. hon. Member: Is their population growing?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It has grown to 1,53,00,000 from 45 lakhs.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): What about the massive aid in money and armaments Taiwan got from the USA?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: If he will wait a little, he will get the reply. (*Interruption*). The whole question is this. That country has not only grown self-sufficient but it is exporting to other countries. It is now the biggest producer of sugar in the world; it is the biggest producer of banana now and it exports to huge quantities of bananas to other countries. How? Not because of the American aid as my learned friend over there says. American aid has been stopped from 1961. But because they have put in their energy, because, as Chiang-Kai-shek put it, "I had so many corrupt officers and now I am devoid of all of them." It is that which has made that country stand on its own legs.

Unfortunately, at the helm of affairs of food, we have not got a man with imagination. There was one man, and that was the late-lamented Rafi Ahmad Kidwai. One fine morning the Food Minister comes to the House and says that all controls go and the prices come down. Look at the record. The records will speak.

An hon. Member: Today, the same thing can happen.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You are telling the truth. In my own place I have found one thing. As a lawyer I had occasion to visit a site at one place. I had to walk over a heap of jowar spread over 80 ft. in length, 14 ft. in width and to a depth of at least nine inches. I had to walk over it. I asked why not sell it. And the reply was, "How can I sell it if this Government wants to trade in it? Why should I sell it? Why should I not get the benefit and why should this Government get it?" People are

starving on the one hand, and on the other hand, this thing is getting rotten. Lakhs and lakhs of maunds of wheat and jowar are rotting, because of the silly, foolish and idiotic policy of not allowing the ordinary farmer to go into the market and sell his commodities. (*Interruption*). There is nobody who can boldly come forward to remedy this affair. Here also parochialism has played its part. Kerala is being starved. Rice is available in Madras and Mysore, but Kerala is not supplied, and so, next door, Kerala starves. Gujarat and Rajasthan starve because Madhya Pradesh will not give wheat and Maharashtra will not give rice. West Bengal is starved very much because Rajasthan Government though the people there had a lot of gram stored, would not supply any gram, although gram was rotting like anything. 50 lakh tons of gram had rotted in Rajasthan and it was not sent to Bengal where the people wanted grains.

Why go very far? Wheat and rice are not being supplied to Delhi by Punjab. How far will this parochialism go? We have to apply our minds to the disease that has beset our country. Who is responsible for this? Is it this side or that side or that gentleman? No. I point my finger to the Treasury Benches and say that they are responsible, and it they cannot remedy these things they must get out.

This bungling in regard to the food situation has brought about starvation deaths. Only this morning I was reading in the *Hindustan Times* that there have been three deaths in Rewa district through starvation. Have we come to that pass? Who is responsible for such a position?

Now, let me take up another subject, and that is, corruption in our country.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Do not forget it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: As soon as you come, I get reminded of it! That is the whole thing. We have failed miserably in rooting out corruption from our country. I say we have failed even to check its growth. I say that the evil has so grown that an honest man is today ridiculed as a simpleton, just as the flesh-eater ridicules a vegetarian for not eating a dead animal's flesh. This corruption has now entered every department of the Government. The police started the riots in Gwalior by slapping innocent boys who went to report an accident. Why did they slap the boys? There is a rule, unwritten rule, with the police that no registration of any cognizable offence shall be made until and unless *dasturi* is paid which may be Re. 1 in one case and Rs. 2 in another case. (*Interruption*).

An hon. Member: Rs. 10.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I do not know. The boys were slapped; they were slapped and a professor who came to help he was also slapped and the whole trouble started. It is this police which started this trouble. They were slapped because they could not pay the *dasturi*.

Sir, I do not know if all of you have heard about a search being made in a village near my native place, a place known as Chhoti Sadri where a very rich merchant lived. It is reported that he had 90,000 tolas of gold. The Central Excise officers went from here, searched here, there and everywhere and finally took out as much as 39,000 tolas of gold. After having recovered 39,000 tolas of gold and 110 bars of silver, what happened? That big, rich man—merchant—got frightened. He sent for some good Congressman. He settled the dispute, the dispute between the officers and the rich man. They closed their eyes; and they allowed the rest of the gold to be taken out. Who took out the gold? The merchant's son took out the gold and gave it to some other friend to be hidden till such time as

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the officers went away from that town. The officers were satisfied and went away. Then this rich man's son went to get back his gold, and he was shown the thumb. A big trouble arose. Again, the Congress came to the rescue. The man who had got all the gold ran up to one poor Member of Parliament who in turn took the man concerned....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Could it be yourself?

Shri U. M. Trivedi:....to the Chief Minister. These are things left to the hon. Member; let him not worry. Now, the thing went to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan said, "Why not weigh our Shastriji"—our late-lamented Prime Minister—"and give it to defence"? And the reply was, "Yes, Sir; we will do it." Then the whole batch came over to the Prime Minister here. And then it was found out here how much the Prime Minister would weigh and only that much gold, out of the stolen gold, was cut out so that he may be weighed. Unfortunately on that very day, I was sitting in the Kerala Consultative Committee. When I read the news that such and such a man has offered to weigh the Prime Minister in gold, I realised that this must be stolen gold because this man had no gold. I wrote to Mr. Hathi that action must be taken forthwith and I informed Shastriji also that he must not pollute his person by getting himself weighed by this stolen property. Shastriji was in Hyderabad and just 8 days before his death, he told me that he had agreed not to get himself weighed. After that, a report was made to the police by the man who had surreptitiously taken out this gold that his property has been stolen and there was *golmal* going on. The cases are, of course, under investigation, but no investigation has been carried out to find out who those officers were who allowed this gold to go out. There is so much of corruption. We make much of the fact that in Bombay Rs. 9 lakhs or 10 lakhs worth of gold has been recovered. But here it was crores worth of gold, but nothing was done. We have now become immune to these corrupt things. When a man lives in a malaria-infested area, he gets immunity from the disease. Similarly, after having lived with this corruption so long, we have got immunity.

14 hrs.

We have the shameful spectacle today that 21 persons have been appointed as Ministers in the small State of Punjab. Out of them, three are those who have been castigated and indicted by the Das Commission.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Shame.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: What more proof is required? I can give not one, not ten, but hundreds of cases where the corruption is to the extent of not 1 crore or 10 crores, but 100 crores. Still we are not able to check it. Certainly we cannot solve this corruption problem by taking out the rosary from the pocket and counting the beads. Corruption will have to be rooted out by strong measures. Corruption comes on account of fear. That is what Rosevelt said—there should be freedom from fear and freedom from want. So, this Government which cannot guarantee or secure freedom from corruption—in other words, freedom from fear as also freedom from want does not deserve to remain any longer in the saddle in which it is and they should think of some way of going away.

So far as what has happened in Punjab is concerned, I will read out to you one sentence from today's issue of *Times* of India. I like the sentence and I take the liberty of repeating it:

"Having allowed so many camels of impropriety in the past, the

party cannot afford to strain in a pre-election year. Is this 21-man ministry of Punjab anything short of political jobbery?"

If you can swallow this political jobbery, am I not justified in castigating you and asking you to get out? I am sorry, Sir; I was referring to the Government not you.

When we framed our Constitution, some fundamental rights were created. But apart from that, we had some Directive Principles. I will just enumerate two of them. One is separation of the judiciary from the executive. Try however much you can, the Rajasthan Government will never agree to this separation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: West Bengal also.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Thank you for the information. I have been living in Rajasthan and I find the people's fate always hangs in the balance and any amount of nepotism prevails. Injustice is being heaped upon the public and no relief is obtained by the citizens of that State. Times without number the Chief Justice has tried to do it, but nothing has come out. In Madhya Pradesh where it has been separated, I find the provisions of sections 107 and 145 of the Cr. P. C. are still vested in the executive. A case was narrated to me this morning in Delhi where a man went on from one court to the second court and then to the third court. The highest court decided his right to hold the shop which was allotted to him and of which he was in possession. But by giving Rs. 200 to the police officer, his luggage, machinery and other goods were thrown out and it was locked. The magistrate said:

"145 लग गई है । अब बन्द कर देगा । पीछे आओ ।"

How long can this contempt of court by executive officers continue like this?

The introduction of permits, controls, licences and certain other inhibitions on the practice of trade, profession and occupation through executive fiats have proved dangerous. It is a menace to the society. Sir, I think I will be right in putting it that a sacred promise made in the Constitution to the whole country in the Directive Principles has not be en carried out and a deceit has been practised upon the public at large. Those who cheat have got no right to say that they should remain in power.

Let me remind you of the other solemn promise contained in the Directive Principles—cow protection. I do not want to appeal to anybody on sentimental grounds. Enough has been said and I do not want to reiterate the arguments that have been advanced. Those who are interested in it will find enough material to read in the Debates of the Constituent Assembly, Volume 7, pages 575 to 579. In his own unique way, late Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava had argued it. My friend Tyagiji also had argued it. Mr. Lari, a Mohammedan had argued it. Mr. Seadullah Khan had also argued for it. Every one had agreed that cow protection must be there and slaughter of cattle must be stopped. But today we find people are coming over, they are fasting, they are agitating and they are getting arrested. Yesterday we had occasion to see two hundred sadhus getting arrested, beaten and taken away. Yet we have not yet come to this conclusion that cow protection must be upheld and cattle slaughter must be banned. Very recently I heard that there is already a move on the part of this Government to establish a big cattle slaughter house in Agra near Hazaratpur. I do not know whether this is going to happen. Whither are we going? On the one hand we have made a solemn promise, a directive principle has been adopted by the whole country in the Constitution, in this sacrosanct Constitution over which we are creating such a great hullabaloo

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for being called** and, on the other, we are not banning cattle slaughter. If this Government does not obey the Constitution, the directive principle adopted in the Constitution, I think it has no moral right at least to remain in office.

Before I conclude, Sir, I cannot refrain from looking into our foreign policy and passing a few remarks about it. Last week we had that big *tamasha* of the "summit". And, it was given the name of "non-alignment". Who are non-aligned? Are we, who were afraid of goondas, who allowed Tibet to be raped, non-aligned? Are we, who shouted from the house-tops when Suez was being captured, non-aligned? Are we, who kept quiet when Hungary was raped, non-aligned? And, who is non-aligned? Is that great ally of ours, Mr. Nasser, who says that annihilation of Israel must take place, non-aligned? Are we, a great nation, a nation of 45 crores, which could establish itself in this world as a great power, which can dictate terms to anybody it likes, going to stoop so low as to tell the oppressed Jews that we must join in whatever action is taken against them? Does it lie in our mouth to say so? Who are we to say that we agree to whatever policy he follows regarding Palestine Sir, with what face did we accept the position that UAR was non-aligned? There is that PLO—Palestine Liberation Organisation— of which Shagayri is the head. He conferred with Chou En-lai. I have got photos here where he is talking with Shagayri, giving an undertaking that they will agree to Isrrael's liquidation and that they will help him in the liquidation of Palestine. What justification is therefor a small nation to be destroyed like this? We cannot look askance at such instances.

What is Mr. Tito? A great dictator. No doubt, in his own sphere he is a great man. He must be a great man in his country. But what population in this world does he represent? Our rajahs and maharajahs have better title to be represented than him. He is called for the summit conference and put on the top. One day he quarrels with Stalin and the other day he embraces Khrushev. What non-alignment is it? Have they said one word about the aggression that is going on against South Vietnam? No, they have kept quiet. What type of non-alignment is this? Why is it that these two only were chosen out of the whole world? For what specific purpose were they called, except that these two agreed to call us great? Many others would have called us great.

Shri Joachim Alva: You are being very unfair and unjust to two great masters of historic revolutions. Egypt suffered under British Jack boots on Suez for the sake of India.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We are masters of a greater revolution. We have driven out the greatest power on earth, the British. We are greater masters. With this population we have driven them out without shooting a single bullet against them.

Shri Joachim Alva: Egypt has suffered for the sake of India.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The Chinese attitude is known to all of us, with all the potentialities of mischief against us. The whole mischief is facing us from the east-west and the north. Yet we had a curious logic. What was that curious logic. Very recently Ayub Khan made a statement against us and yet we are kotowing to Pakistan that we want to be friendly somehow or the other. You cannot make friends like this. It is the bane of democracy that in democracy people do not want to fight any wars. When we won the war, when that little skirmish was over, when that little skirmish of 22 days was over, we came

**The words referred to were expunged earlier as ordered by the Chair—please see col. 457 for the expunction.

home, we were very glad, we looked at the score board and we were satisfied. But then came Tashkent and the whole thing we had done, where we laid down the lives of so many lives, went away from our hands. We had to admit that that portion which was taken from us is the property of Pakistan, in a very unenviable manner.

Sir, I put a question in the last session when the hon. Prime Minister had returned from her tour of Egypt, whether she came across any statement or whether she approved of the statement of one of the dignitaries of India about liquidation of Israel. She said that she had no knowledge about it. She herself has been a party to the statement that has come out. What did Dr. Zakir Hussain say:

> "On 4th June, 1965, Dr. Zakir Hussian did say on the eve of his departure from India to Jordan that India would give its sympathy and support to whatever the Arab world decides about Israel."

Such a shameful statement was made. Then comes my friend, Sardar Swaran Singh, our External Affairs Minister. On 3rd June 1966, Sardar Swaran Singh is reported to have told the British Prime Minister:

> "While his country could accept a collective guarantee of protection by the major nuclear powers no unilateral offer of protection satisfy it."

What is the meaning of this? What does he mean? This illogical and ridiculous attitude was unnatural in the extreme. It was like a begger dictating alms. This is the shape of non-alignment. It appears that we could have told that India wants Russia, USA and China to guarantee protection and unless all the three signed protection by Russia or America would not be acceptable to us. China must agree to it. I will say, there cannot be a greater idiocy than this. Let the House know once for all that such foolish thing will not do and the fools must go. The tendency of our Government to avoid friends in order to please enemies has made us very small in the eyes of the world. We befriended Communist China and discarded the friendship of Taiwan. We discarded the friendship of Israel and befriended those who allowed our goods to be seized in passage through Suez. Neither the Israelites nor the Chinese in Taiwan understand us for in our attitude there is neither morality nor realism. This Government has fed the people on slogans like an opium addict depending upon the narcotic. It is unfortunate and doubly so that this Government has now developed immunity against criticism just as some inhabitants of malaria infested area develop immunity from malaria.

Nearer home, the Government has bungled in its policy on Nagaland and Kashmir. We have raised battalions after battalions of Central Reserve Police but have not succeeded in curbing 3 lakhs of Nagas. Very recently 7 of our CRP men were killed. Formerly also 7 were killed. We say that the Naga hostiles have killed them. But if our CRP men kill any of those Nagas, they say that the poor Nagas have been killed and the poor CRP man is brought before the court and punished to be hanged. What kind of attitude is this? You cannot control 3 lakhs of Nagas? Give the opportunity to any of us here. Within ten days the situation will be controlled and there will be no Naga problem.

The same thing is happening in Kashmir. We have pampered Kashmir too much. We have been following a vacillating and indefinite policy, talking one thing at one time and another thing at another time, which has led to mischief. Let us take the view that Kashmir is acceded to India once and for all. We have become a nation, of Indians. We do not count in terms of Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsees. Our biggest foolish act has been to go on telling the Muslims that they are minorities. Where is the question of minority in

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this country? Whoever is an Indian whatever his religion be, shall have equal rights. Any Indian can rise to any level through his efforts. We should not think in terms of Hindus or Muslims.

I would say that this Government has been the enemy of Hindus. This Government wants to please the Muslims even at the cost of Hindus because the Muslims are in a minority. It is the Congress Party which has created the fear complex in the minds of the Muslims that they are a minority community and that they should be protected so that they may not be annihilated by the majority community. In that way, the ruling party has ensured that the minority votes are secured by the Congress Party. This attitude of the ruling party has caused very great mischief in this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now. He has taken too much of time.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I will end my denunciation of this Government by summing up what I have said. It has failed on the home front; it has failed on the foreign front; it has failed on the economic front; on the food front it has failed miserably. On the national front, it has made the people immoral, encouraged corruption, destroyed religion, maimed Hindu culture and brought down the prestige of this country in the whole world. Devaluation had done greater harm to its prestige than anything else.

I will end my speech by saying that failing there, in not observing and adhering to the freedom granted by the rule of law, which in my opinion means to be governed by laws which are definite and comprehensible, which are not modified, altered or amended, with retrospective effect, and administered by honest judiciary is the greatest blow that the Government has given to the masses. It is not deying the rule of law to which we are entitled Then, this Government has development a communistic outlook that "the State knows what is right" and is avoiding democratic principles and leading the country into the throes of Communism. I, therefore, appeal to the House to rise as one man to save the country for democracy and to throw out this Government here and now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Shri Masani.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): What is the time allotted for this discussion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Business Advisory Committee allots the time.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर): यह बहुत अजीब बात है कि प्रस्ताव पर बहस तो शरू हो गई है, लेकिन उस के टाइम का पता नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Business Advisory Committee is meeting today when it will be decided.

Shri Shinkre: Is Shri Masani going to speak as long as the time is not decided?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will take 25 minutes.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Why 25 minutes? I may take half an hour. In any case, our party has got 40 minutes.

Many members here are perhaps heaving a sigh of relief that this is the last time this particular Lok Sabha will have to go through this exercise, and I would not blame them because the result is foregone. It is not true, as a matter of fact, that we can hope that this House has lost confidence in the Council of Ministers. I wish it were so, it should be so; but we know that the result is a foregone conclusion. In any event, this is a lame-duck Parliament, whose mandate

is nearly exhausted, and whatever value this discussion has is as an educative preamble to what is to follow. Because the real vote of no-confidence is not going to be passed this November nor this December but it will be passed by the people of India next February, and I for one have no doubt whatsoever that, when that time comes, the Congress Party will be soundly defeated at the polls. And it will be a well-deserved defeat; of that there can be no doubt.

Consider for a moment the state of our country today. Consider the state of the nation. On the constitutional front, the Constitution, which many of us were proud to have joined in framing, has been violated over and over again and amended on 18, 19 or 20 occasions. On many of those occasions the amendment was brought in for the simple purpose of trying to undo a judgement of the Supreme Court of India. In the process, the Fundamental Rights have been eroded and whittled away. For the last so many years, the state of Emergency has been made permament, although there is no question of any clear and present danger to the security of this country. The Defence of India Act and the Rules have become a kind of crutch on which those in office have to rely, without which they cannot carry on the day-to-day administration of a country living in peace.

This state of affairs reminds us of what happened under British Raj, and I shall quote the words of Jawaharlal Nehru under the British to show very close to that we have come today and how we, on this side, feel that the position is as intolerable as he had in the days of the Rowlatt Act under the British. This is what Jawaharla. Nehru said:

> "A Government that has to rely on the Criminal Law Amendment Act and similar laws, that suppress the press and literature, that ban hundreds of organisations, that keep people in prison without trial, and that do so many other things that are happening in India today, is a government that has ceased to have even a shadow of a justification for its existence. I can never adjust myself to those conditions; I find them intolerable."

We in the opposition find ourselves in the same position.

On the front of national unity, far from progress being made, we are steadily going backwards. The country is being fragmented today by encouragement given mainly by members of the ruling party, and even those in government, to all kinds of linguistic controversies, territorial claims of one State against another, the imposition of zonal barriers dividing this country into many sovereign independent States and class warfare of various kinds.

Public morality is the biggest casualty of these last 19 years of Congress rule. We have corruption, jobbery and inefficiency, which have become an established way of life. This kind of corruption has an inextricable link with the regime of statism and controls to which reference has been made. You cannot abolish corruption like this unless you decontrol and wipe out the permit-licence raj and restore economic freedom to our people.

The latest example was given by Shri Trivedi when he mentioned how while this Government talks of economy and saving of public funds it creates in the Punjab a Cabinet four times as big as the last one although the territory of Punjab has shrunk to one-third-in a House of 87, 24 members of Government— and in Haryana with a Party of 41 MLAs, 18 have been inducted into the Cabinet! It would seem, the smaller the State the bigger size of the Cabinet must be! No wonder that a report from Chandigarh says that those in charge of affairs are wondering how to find 42 rooms of sufficient status for these 42 gentlemen, 42 cars and 42 bungalows in a city which was

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not pepared for this kind of locust invasion.

I want to challenge even the formation of these two governments. I want to say that the very formation of these two governments is an impropriety. There was no reason whatsoever why these self-created governments, responsible neither to a Legislature nor to public opinion, should have been installed at this stage. Governor's rules should have continued till February and then a new Government should have come after the elections. Here is an example of how the power of patronage and bribery is going to be employed to try and doctor the elections.

Finally, as Shri Trivedi has said, even the Das Commission's recomdations have been ignored and four guilty men, unfit to hold office, have now been given the Cabinet rank again.

Shri Ranga: Condemned men.

Shri M. R. Masani: On the one hand there is corruption, jobbery and patronage, on the other there is abdication of authority, of the responsibility to maintain law and order. Criticism made in this House and elsewhere, which is reasoned and constructive whether by politicians or by the press is ignored. How very little of what we say has ever evoked a response from these gentlemen, but when somebody pulls chains, loots godowns and attacks property and person, that very demand is conceded. Now the people have come to realise that with the Congress governments at the Centre and in the States the only way to get something done is to resort to violence and force. This is a tremendous blow to public morality in any society.

I was in Bombay during the Bundh which created a Cabinet crisis in Maharashtra. I have seen and heard people who wanted to exercise their lawful right to go to their jobs or colleges, who asked for police protection but who were refused it. The police stood by while goondas were not permitting men and women to go about their normal avocations. Citizens of Bombay were denied the protection of the law because the Congress Government in Maharashtra, the Home Minister, had said that the police should keep out of it and watch. This created a Cabinet crisis in the Maharashtra Government. It is true that most of those concerned climbed down, but I would like to pay my tribute to one honest Congress Minister who had the guts finally to resign. Shri Shantilal Shah, a veteran Congress man and trade unionist, stuck to his guns because he was ashamed of belonging to this corrupt degenerate Congress Government.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Did he say so?

Shri M. R. Masani: He has resigned; he is out. He did not use these very words but that was the meaning of his resignation; the words are mine.

This morning one of our most experienced, mature and responsible commentators has written an article entitled "The Crimest Situation in 19 Years", a few sentences of which, I think, I must put into the record of this House. Shri Moolgaonkar, the Editor-in-Chief of the *Hindustan Times* writing under the intials "S.M."—I hope, I have not indentified him incorrectly. —

> "We see today the results which were always obvious to the meanest intelligence of the criminal abdication by Congress Governments at the Centre and in the States of their responsibility for maintaining law and order.
>
> The situation we are facing in the country today is the grimmest in the 19 years since independence.
>
> The future of the country is dark for many reasons, all of them directly atributable to 19 years of Congress rule".

He Goes on:—

> "And all because a government which has lost all moral authority to rule is not capable of taking simple precautions in time because of incompetence abetted by the fear of losing a few votes."

Now we have come to this stage of our wonderful system of planning and statism that the location of a steel plant has to be decided not by the laws of the market, not by the needs of the consumer, not by economic considerations but by hunger strikes, burning of trains and uprooting of tracks.

Shri Joachim Alva: He used the same notorious phraseology against Nehru and he does that with his daughter's government.

Shri M. R. Masani: Turning to the international sphere, the Mover of the motion has done a great job in delineating the clear language the contemptible nature of our foreign policy. He has referred to the failure on our part to discriminate between friends and enemies, the Mimalayan blunders we have committed which have invited aggression and lost us large amounts of territories to the Chinese Communists. We have in Vietnam the failure of this Government to realise that the boundaries of this country lie on the River Mekong and if Communist China cannot be contained there, we shall be encircled by China and its friends all the way from Karachi down to Singapore.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Go and fight there.

Shri M. R. Masani: There is a failure to build any kind of a regional collective security system in Asia. Smaller countries are getting together to protect themselves from the Communist bandits. In Seoul there was a Conference where Japan, Malaysia and even so-called non-aligned countries, went along with the others and we were conspicuous by our absence. Instead of that we had this pathetic summit the other day about which Shri Trivedi was so critical.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Not like the Manila Conference.

Shri Joachim Alva: Why do you not tell your American friends not to arm Pakistan? They gave massive arms aid to Pakistan which has brought the Chinese at our doorstep.

Shri M. R. Masani: I see, Sir, that my Communist friends on both sides of the House cannot take it.

I was saying that we had this pathetic summit here. Shri Nath Pai, quite rightly, asked the Prime Minister this morning, "Why did you not go beyond pious platitudes?" The answer is obvious, namely, because the three governments that had met are all weak, downgraded governments—governments dependent on somebody or other for economic and military support. There is no strength in their legs. If three weak people come together, they do not become any stronger; they still remain as weak as they were. This was a miserable flop of three discredited governments trying to bolster one another by helping each other's morale. The result has been a complete failure.

The results of our foreign policy, briefly, are that today we are utterly isolated in the world. We have not got one friend to whom we can turn in time of need. The second result is that we have lost international stature. Our Government's name is mud in the rest of the world because of two things—our self-righteous posture on the one side and our economic mendicancy, going with a begging bowl all over, on the other.

Finally, look at our economic condition today. I saw in the *London Economist* of a few weeks ago a paragraph summarising our economic

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plight. *The London Economist* is a very sympathetic paper where this Government is concernerd.

> "India today", it wrote, "is a land of disillusion. The country has had its self-confidence badly shattered, first by the ignominy of defeat at Chinese hands, and subsequently by the persisting economic crisis....The disillusion is aggravated by the fact that things at home have turned out very differently from what the people had been led to hope. Planning is bad odour because of constant shortfalls. The public sector, far from being a lever of growth, has soaked up resources on which it yields hardly any return. Inflation, which has grown in step with higher plan investments, has increased the gap between income groups and thrown the burden of development on the shoulders least able to bear it."

Can we deny that this is a fair summary or picture of what is going on in this country? This picture is the result of the perverse policies in which this Government still wants, to persist. The primary obligations of this Government are neglected. Our telephone service is a scandal. Letters now take three to four days to move from one city to another although there is air transportation. This morning we read a message from Ghaziabad which shows the rock bottom to which this Government has descended, saying that a notice has been put up in the Ghaziabad post offices that no postcards and stamped envelopes are available. The newspaper report goes on to say that they have been out of stock for already three days! Did this ever happen under British rule? This is the first time that this country is sinking to the level of Congo or some backward African State.

While all these basic jobs of carrying out the functions of Government are being neglected, this Government is busy putting up steel plants and trying to make everything that it should not. Now they want to put their hands on foodgrains and the distribution of food, and finally, like a desperate gambler who has lost everything, they are looking with ugly, avaricious eyes at the money of the small depositors—lakhs of them—in the banks of India and wanting to spread their tentacles on them by talking of the nationalisation of banking.

Now what happened about devaluation? We were told that devaluation was for the sake of boosting our exports. Will one of the economic Ministers in his reply tell us in what way our export position has improved since we devalued the rupee? Will they tell us what has happened and to what extent our devaluation has been justified because, when we asked them what it was about, they said that it was primarily for the sake of exports. Our neighbours in Pakistan, whatever we may think of them otherwise, are more practical. The *Pakistan Observer* recently gave the export figures for the last two months in Pakistan. Exports during September, 1966, rose by 29.44 per cent as compared to the previous month of August and, compared to the corresponding month last year, the exports for September, 1966, are 50.44 per cent higher. While they are doing this, we are wallowing in the aftermath of devaluation because our Government did not have the courage or gumption or intelligence to take the correct follow-up measures.

Then comes this horrible Fourth Plan. This Fourth Plan, if ever it is implemented, will spell the doom of this country. It has all evils of the Second and the Third Plans in an exaggerated degree. We are told that there is to be no deficit financing. That is a lie. Deficit financing is implicit in this Plan; it is inherent in this Plan. It has already taken place; already in the last six months, which are the first six months of the Fourth Plan period, it is admitted that there was deficit financing to the extent of

Rs. 200 crores. Yet, they go on saying in their Resolutions and Manifestos that there will be no deficit financing. If this is not a fraud on this country, I do not know what is.

Then let me say this. Prices are to rise; so long as the Congress Government is there, prices will rise. So long as the Congress Government is there, food shortage will continue. I do not like to be a prophet of doom, but let me put this to the House. If this Government is returned next February, God help us, there will be famine in the country in the middle of 1967 and thousands of people will die.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Subramaniam has said so.

Shri M. R. Masani: Thousands of people will die, if the people return this Government to office next time. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ranga: You will see the people's graves.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Famine depend on Indra.

Shri Ranga: That will be an epitaph written on your Government.

Shri M. R. Masani: A few days ago, my respected friend, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, sent a letter to the Press where he endorsed the views of Professor Shenoy in regard to the destructive and deplorable character of the Fourth Plan and asked our Government and our Prime Minister to call him in and listen to his counsel. My friend, Mr. Jayaprakash, is a very noble man, a great optimist.

An hon. Member: He was the hon. member's colleague.

Shri M. R. Masani: He is still my colleague; I am very proud to be his colleague. He is an optimist. He believes in the goodness of human nature. But I would like to tell him that there is no chance of this set of people ever calling in an honest economist like Prof. Shenoy. It may interest this House to know that Prof. Shenoy is today in Ceylon, where a more intelligent Government has chosen to call him to listen to his views and benefit by his advice. But this Government of ours will go on listening to those economic mountbanks and charlatans who are sitting in the Planning Commission and who have brought this country to this pass.

This is the picture of our country. The verdict should be clear. Such a Government is unfit to exist even a day longer. But there are two fallacies prevalent which may prevent it from being thrown out and I would like to refer to them before I conclude.

The first fallacy is the one which is widely held mostly by the urban intelligentsia: "the Congress is invincible and you cannot defeat it". I have heard this from hundreds of highly educated people, graduates, people with constructive genius, people who have done things: "what can we do? They are hopeless people; they are a menace; they are destroying this country, but you cannot do anything against them." This is a big fallacy. This Congress is a paper tiger; it is a big balloon with gas in it. It only needs to be pricked. I say that because the facts are that this is not only a paper tiger, but it is also a shrinking tiger. This Congress Party never got a majority of the Indian people to vote for it. Ever since India became independent, not even in one election, even under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, did they get 50 per cent of the votes polled for the Lok Sabha. The highest they got was 48 per cent.

An hon. Member: What was your percentage?

Shri M. R. Masani: We did not exist at that time! The highest they got was 48 per cent. The lowest was in the last elections, 44.72 per cent for the Lok Sabha elections and yet, with that, they got 72 per cent of the seats, and they have got this fraud of a

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bogus majority. It only exists because of a fluke in the electoral system. This 44 per cent is not going to exist next year. At the very highest, I would give them 39 per cent and nothing more. Now the gallup polls... (*Interruptions*).

Shri M. R. Masani: Let them listen to a few words. They may work a little harder; they may buck up and get more votes.

The gallup polls that have been carried out this year show a very clear trend...

An hon. Member: By whom?

Shri Joachim Alva: By one who is the henchman of big business.

Shri M. R. Masani: They have been carried out by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion which is an affiliate of the Gallup institution of America which enjoys international prestige and which our own Government uses when it suits them The Indian Institute of Public Opinion has polled a cross-section of opinion in the four metropolitan cities, Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. In January-February, the Congress support was 60 per cent of those polled. In May-June, it had dropped sharply to 41 per cent. Perhaps we may have thought that this was a temporary decline or trough which would be got out of, but the latest figures for September-October are very conclusive. They show that it still remains at 41 per cent.

Shri Shinkre: Why is he diagnosing their disease?

Shri M. R. Masani: I am trying to be helpful. The September-October figures show that it is still 41 per cent. In other words, in the last three months, not even one per cent of the lost ground has been regained and it looks as if that is where they are going to remain. I was asked as to what was the support to our Party. I will give that answer. According to the same poll, the non-socialist parties, which include my Party and the Jan Sangh, and maybe, other groups, got about 20 per cent; the non-leftist or non-socialist support was 20 per cent in January-February but by May-June it had risen to 42 per cent, i.e., double.

Shri Tyagi: It may be a clerical error.

Shri M. R. Masani: There was no clerical error. According to this poll, the support of the Swatantra Party and the Jan Sangh combined in the four big cities is equal to that of the Congress Party.

This morning the *Indian Express* starts an analysis of the Madras situation with the remark:

> "People are with the Opposition, but the Congress may yet win."

This sums up the prospects in Madras, This is true of the whole country. That is why I am sounding this note of warning to people who think that just because the people are against the Congress, the position is favourable for the Opposition and they will be thrown out of office. This may happen or may not happen because of the reasons given for Madras. This is because of the British electoral system which we have adopted, the system which very few 20th Century Constitutions have touched. Almost all the new countries and the new Constitutions have adopted some system of proportional Representation, but we in our wisdom chose the British one. The result is that Britain which has a two-party system is able to work the British electoral system, but we are not Anglo-Saxons with a spirit of compromise like Englishmen or Americans. We are Latins in our temperament. We are argumentative; we are quarrelsome; we split; we splinter; we form more parties rather than

unite. The result is that in our country we have six or seven parties rather than two. When we have six or seven parties, with the group system of the Latins and the British electoral system, we get the distortion which is represented by the composition of the Lok Sabha, i.e., 44 per cent of the people electing 72 per cent of the members, and *vice versa*. This is the evil and this has to be eliminated next February. This Government can hardly be expected to bring in a Bill for proportional representation to put an end to their Government and their monopoly of power. But the remedy lies on this side. The remedy lies on this side and the remedy is that we should have what they call in France a "second ballot". In France, when a Member does not get a clear majority in his constituency, 50 per cent or more, the two senior candidates are sent back to the polls the following Sunday and the man who gets 50 per cent or more is duly elected. We saw this in the case of Gen DeGaulle's election as President only a few months ago. Because he could not get 50 per cent, he had to stand again against Mr. Mitterand, and he got 55 per cent and he was declared elected as President. What we have to do on this side, if we have the gumption, the intelligence and the patriotism, is to hold a second ballot in advance, to consider who is the strongest democratic Opposition candidate, and for the other democratic Opposition parties to withdraw and leave him alone in the field for a straight fight between the ruling party and the democratic Opposition.

An hon. Member: It will not happen.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is happening I am very glad to say it is happening. I am very glad to say that this process has partially succeeded already. In Gujarat, in Rajasthan and in Orissa...

An hon. Member: Question.

Shri M. R. Masani: These are the States which we hope to carry—there is a complete agreement between the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party about the allocation of seats. And we ought to do this all over the country. We hope that the socialist parties and the other democratic parties will come into this kind of arrangement. This is not an alliance because there are many things on which we do not agree.

An hon. Member: It is misalliance.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is second ballot that I advocated and its only purpose is to remove the inequity of our electoral system and to create a Lok Sabha which really represents the will of the majority of the people and not a minority as this Lok Sabha which is functioning. It is our first target, therefore, to bring into existence, a new Lok Sabha where the balance of power is changed and where the monopoly of power is ended, because that is the will of the Indian people. Then, people ask: 'What will happen?'. That is not my business. It is the business of the President of the Republic, with the help of the newly elected Lok Sabha, to create a Government that enjoys the confidence of the majority of the Lok Sabha and of the people, and I think we can leave that to the President and to the new Lok Sabha itself.

This was the first fallacy to which I was referring. Then, there is another fallacy. That fallacy is that the interests of stability require the continuation of the Congress Government. Many of my rather cowardly business friends have been misled into believing this. It is complete nonsense. There is one situation alone in which the stability of this country and the continuation of our democracy can be secured and that is by a change of government in Delhi next February-March. If that does not take place, I warn the House that this country will drift in the direction of Ghana and Indonesia. For, if 60 per cent of the electorate rejects this Government and yet it comes back with 55 or 60 per

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cent of the seats, then I say with all responsibility that though I may accept the verdict of the Constitution such as it is, and I may bow to the quirks of the electoral system, the common man is not such a sophisticated democrat and he would not understand this, and he will not understand a discredited and demoralised government, after nineteen years of misrule, being rejected by 60 per cent and yet coming and sitting here, saying: 'I shall rule for five more years'.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): Would my hon. friend allow me to put a question? In a public limited company where there are thousands of shareholders, will my hon. friend accept a change in the system of election of the directors and will he adopt the system which he has now advocated?

Shri M. R. Masani: Most certainly. I believe in the rights of the shareholders to change the board of directors at any time when the majority of the shareholders want it.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What about proportional representation?

Shri Shinkre: Should my hon. friend compare our country to a public or private limited company?

Shri Raghunath Singh: Will he accept proportional representation in joint-stock companies?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri M. R. Masani: I hope I would have another five minutes without these constant interruptions.

Shri Joachim Alva: Would the managing agents have remained had not Government stepped in?

Shri M. R. Masani: I was saying that this is not the party on which the country can rely for stability. This is not the party that will protect the country from chaos or communism.

Shri Ranga: See what is happening all over.

Shri M. R. Masani: The Congress President publicly invited the communists to get back to the Congress. Was that a way of protecting the country from communism? During and after his visit to the Soviet Union, he made some amazing statements which I would like my hon. friends opposite sitting there, who are not communists, to consider. First of all, he was impressed even by Soviet housing and agriculture. What a joke! Anyone who follows the Soviet press knows that one of the biggest criticisms is that there are two fields of work where the Soviet system has completely failed to deliver the goods; one is homes for the people and the other is food for the people. That is why the Soviet Union is selling millions of dollars and pounds of gold to buy food for their people. This is what our wonderful Congress President has learnt. Then, he made a remark after announcing this wonderful success:

> "On seeing your progress we are enthused that we can make similar progress in the same way as you have done. Your planning can be a guide to our own material advancement.".

Shri Joachim Alva: My hon. friend is slandering Soviet building activity.

Shri M. R. Masani: This is from a party that is going to protect the country from communism. Then, he misread history and would have liked to rewrite it, for, Mr. Kamaraj Nadar said:

> "The Soviet Revolution undoubtedly inspired India in its struggle for freedom.".

Poor Mahatma Gandhi, poor Mahatma Gandhi who abhorred communism and who had no use for the October Revolution, evidently got inspiration from Lenin and Stalin! And then we find,

Mr. Kamaraj was eager in Budapest to learn how the democratic process of electing Members of Parliament was managed in a one-party State, namely Hungary. Was that a preparation for democracy or for a one-party dictatorship in 1972?

Our Prime Minister too has been showing very unfortunate tendencies of a Fascist kind. In Srinagar, according to *The Hindustan Times* of October 2, she said that there was no need for a second party in Kashmir, talking about Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed's Opposition. If there is no need for a second party in Kashmir, she may now go on to say that there is no need for a second party in any part of India, and in fact, she has said so. At another meeting in India, she said that the slogan should be 'One nation, one team'.

Shri Ranga: What a shame!

Shri M. R. Masani: What does 'One nation, one team' mean?

Shri Tyagi: Unity.

Shri M. R. Masani: 'One nation, one team' is a totalitarian slogan.

Shri Ranga: Make room for a national government.

Shri M. R. Masani: In any democracy, the slogan should be 'One nation, two teams', one in office and one in the Opposition. That is the very basis of parliamentary government enshrined in our Constitution. I hope this remark does not indicate a consistent Fascist tendency on her part also.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): The phrase 'One team' refers to the Congress Party.

Shri M. R. Masani: If this Government does not go, then it is not only going to destroy the Congress Party and the Government but it will destroy the country. It will bring down the pillars of the stability of our country, of its economy and social life.

I remember in this very House, in this very Chamber, as a Congress Member of the Opposition, during the days of the RIN Mutiny, I made a speech here, and I said to the British Government once sitting there: 'For God's sake, go. Get out of this country while there is still order, administration and some stability, because if you hang on to power in India any longer, there will be no authority left; there will be chaos and you will destroy this country before you go'. And I say this today to these men also: 'For God's sake go while there is some administration and some order. Do not destroy the country before you go.'.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Coming in the atmosphere as it does and in the background as it does, this motion of no-confidence lacks reality, lacks seriousness and lacks a sense of responsibility. That is how we look upon it, and I believe the Members on the other side who have moved the motion and delivered speeches must also be feeling likewise. In any case, we came prepared for it; because we had noticed in the newspapers that this session was going to be "a stormy" session. So, we came prepared for such motions. Though winter is not the season for storms, yet, when the elections are near can these storms be far behind; the elections are near, and, therefore, the Opposition storms are bound to burst. We came prepared for the bursting of these storms, the fury of which we have faced just now, and which we believe, and which I believe has passed over not only ourselves but over the heads of the Members in the House also.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF *in the Chair*]

In any case, having indulged in gymnastics over the rules of procedure all these days, the climax could be only a motion of no-confidence. What else could it be? The rules of procedure and gymnastics that they indulged in, twisting them, manipulating them and just trying to force the

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Speaker to accept their point of view, all that having been exhausted, now comes the climax of a motion of no-confidence. We take it calmly. We have come prepared for it.

15 hrs.

In the evolution of democracy in this country after the Constitution came into existence, one regrettable feature is that it has led to the advent of irresponsible Opposition; I say irresponsible Opposition or groups of Opposition who do not feel the responsibility for what they do and for what they indulge in in this House. Shri Masani was speaking of six or eight groups. If I could count them on my fingers, it would be double that number. He may just read the newspapers and find out the names of the party members who come out with statements against the Government; he will find that their number will be at least a dozen. With this dozen splinter groups calling themselves Opposition, it has led to unreality, lack of seriousness and lack of a sense of responsibility. The scenes that we witness day to day in this House during what is called the zero hour are the result of the lack of that sense of reality and responsibility. Otherwise, we could not have seen the conduct that we saw this very day.

In the debate on this no-confidence motion, I have been following the arguments and the facts advanced by the Mover and the Seconder. It is nothing but repetition of unconvincing arguments and repeatedly disputed facts. Repetition of repeatedly disputed facts is indulged in in the hope that by constant repetition some amount of faith might be created, though they lack basis all the same. What I fear is that our friends in the Opposition are suffering from superfluous energy. These no-confidence motions are the results of that superfluous energy which they find amongst themselves which find their outlet through motions like these. I would advise them to spend their energy in constructive channels, in channels of work helpful for building up the country, the nation and the people.

So far as Shri Trivedi is concerned, all his arguments were hung on one peg, and that peg is parochialism. He repeated parochialism a hundred times from beginning to end. I could not follow what the no-confidence motion had to do with parochialism in one State or another, in one part of the country or another or in one group of people or another. It might have been taken up differently, but how does a no-confidence motion get justifiably based on the fact that people of a particular area have exhibited parochial tendencies? Is that a sufficient justification for bringing in a no-confidence motion against the central Government of India? But they do it, because, as I said, they lack a sense of responsibility and a sense of reality in what they themselves do.

They have brought in government servants and corruption in this matter. In this matter, my Opposition friends take up a peculiar attitude. I feel amused at their attitude. When government servants are minding their own work, dutifully carrying on their work in their offices, they see in them only corruption, huge corruption, the monster of corruption in all officials of government, in all departments. But when they find a tendency in any section of government servants to agitate, to take out a procession or to hold a meeting, they find in them angels of heaven, and there is a rivalry amongst them as to who would go out first and welcome them. This peculiar attitude they take, this is the way they argue their own case. I wonder if they realise that what they do is nothing but contradicting themselves in one respect or another.

Just now Shri Masani was complaining that during the bandh in Bombay, somebody could not get police help to resist the person who were trying to bring about a bandh. Here again a two-fold attitude is visible. When the

police try to exercise their right and duty to make it possible for people to carry on their own work day to day, they condemn the police; but when the police do not help, the police is condemned. When the police help, they say the police are exceeding their power; when they do not, they condemn the police. They can take up only one of these two attitudes. The police remain as the mainstay of the stability of the State. When they condemn the police, they should realise that even the police have some due to be shown to them. They are called upon to face very difficult and critical situations. In very critical situations they help not only the government but also the people. Therefore, they should be shown that consideration, that they are doing their work. But that is not shown. That is the pity of it. Throughout the whole day, that is the whole burden of their song.

Shri Masani was indulging in some midsummer night's dream as to what would happen next February. I say that is a midsummer night's dream that in February the Congress Party will be ousted and that Shri Masani's party will come and rule in this House.

An hon. Member: Impossible—it is building castles in the air.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: There are some persons who have midsummer night dreams. He is one of them. Let him have it.

He gets angry because the Constitution has been amended. I had an earlier occasion to reply to this charge against this Government when Shri Kamath made that same attack. Many of the amendments have been done unanimously in this House—most of them—without the Opposition and the Congress Party differing. And many of the amendments have been made to bring about integration. The amendment about Goa, that about Pondicherry and that concerning Chandernagore—these had to be done. Then why this meaningless and senseless charge that the Constitution has been amended a number of times, without trying to refer to the occasions and the necessity for which it has been done?

They are all very good and well-meaning people. This has got to be accepted. But one thing surprises me. Shri Masani was referring to a report in today's papers that postcards are not available somewhere and that this did not happen during British rule. I would ask him to go over the files of newspapers for the last 150 years and find out what happened in the British rule. He was in the Congress Party. I would like him to tell this House what it was that brought them into this party and what it was that kept him in this party. Having exhausted all the possible advantages he could get out of his association with the Congress party, he deserted it.

He was referring to a *Times of India* report and other reports. He believes in all reports. Probably all our Opposition members do. But they do not believe in the Government of India report, the small report which the Government of India publishes about the progress that has been achieved during the Congress rule. This is a report of 1965, and I recommend it to the study of Mr. Masani and other members of the opposition to find out whether the Government of India has done anything during the last 19 years. It is a small report, it does not take much time to go through it. Instead of running to the *London Times*, *Times of India* and other things, let them go through the report published by the Government of India itself. They will have facts on which they can rely and which will correct their own misunderstandings and some illusions from which they suffer.

He was referring to Jaiprakashji. My experience of Jaiprakashji has been for very long years, and I am convinced of it that whatever he sets his hands on, he muddles. The last muddle is this Naga business. After

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

finishing the Naga business and muddling it to the utmost that he could, he sets about running after Sheikh Abdulla. So, in spite of Mr. Masani's commending him to us, at least I would not be one to accept his guidance.

There is one particular argument that Mr. Masani indulges in, that we came to this House in a majority on a minority of votes. He has studied so many reports of Britain. Does he know that the previous Wilson Government had been returned to power on a vote, I believe, of about 43 or 44 per cent of the electorate, and the present Wilson Government in Britian, which enjoys undisputed majority in Parliament, has come into power only on a vote of 47 per cent? It is not we alone, but there are bigger parliaments and bigger democratic governments who come to power on similar voting. There is nobody in that Parliament like Mr. Masani to challenge Mr. Wilson that he has no authority in Britain because he has not come on the strength of over 51 per cent of the votes. This is a strange argument heard only in this House and from particular parties.

There was some calculation as to what would be the adjustment of parties and the adjustment of candidates by which "the non-socialist parties," that was Mr. Masani's claim, —I pity the socialist party members who joined hands with him to bring about this no confidence motion—have come to an arrangement among themselves to set up candidates which they will be able to carry through the election. Well, I do not know what the non-socialist parties will carry through. At least I come from a State where the lists of the Congress Party have been announced months before other parties could come into the field. We announced it in the beginning of October, and October has ended and November is going; up till now neither the Socialist nor the non-Socialist, neither the so calld Leftist nor the so-called Rightist party has been able to announce any list of members on behalf of its own party, nominated for the next election.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Because they are not guided by Atulya Ghosh.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: You can seek his guidance, that will improve you spiritually, morally, intellectually and in every way.

Whatever may be said about his organisation, the Congress, about what has happened in the last 19 years or before that, by all my friends over there put together, it has a vitality today which is not going to be defeated or disturbed by anything that they may do. The wonder is that it has that vitality. It has that vitality because it carries in its traditions, in its spirit, the service of so many people, so many persons, so many leaders, so many devoted heads of workers, the like of not one of whom can be found in any one of the othe parties or all of them put together. That is the source of strength and stability of this organisation. What is the good of getting jealous and envying the Congress? You cannot beat it like that. You have got to evolve personalities who will deliver that amount of sacrifice, that amount of service to the country. After that you come and say that you have some claim to say something.

Mr. Masani was saying that the stability of the country requires that Congress rule should be ended. I say in reply that the stability of the country requires that Congress rule should be retained. Till such time as the country is completely integrated and all the problems with which we are faced, problems of inter-State difficulties, problems of linguistic difficulties and other administrative problems, are solved to bring about one integrated nation, one integrated country, one integrated people, Cong-

ress rule must be upheld in this country and must continue. And I hope it will continue in spite of what they do and feel.

In the end I shall only refer to some of the achievements which this book refers to. They say that we do not do anything, and that there is not much that can be said about our achievements. Of course, I do not refer to all the question that they raise. One question that has been continually raised the first question was the emergency question. Mr. Masani raised it. He said: there is no emergency, why do all these precautions continue? Today you must have found that in the name of clarification the Prime Minister was subjected to a cross-examination as to why such and such a thing is not mentioned when such and such problem is there, when the emergency was there. And now when the no-confidence motion comes, there is no emergency, they say why should emergency provisions continue? There are two things happening in the say at an interval of only a few hours, to be observed only curiously.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): There are two members in the opposition, and there is no quorum.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Each one of them is a hundred in himself, is a host in himself.

The student agitation was referred to. Therefore, I must make a reference to it. The student agitation has been going on all through the country. The peculiar feature of this student agitation is this, that the students as a combined group do not make a move. I have passed through student agitations myself and I am in contact now at the present moment with students who are agitating. What I find is that among the students there are replicas of all the parties. All the parties are represented there and that leads to a very peculiar situation. Even the communist party-sponsored students are divided like the pary itself, into the right group and the left group. So, this agitation has to be tackled very carefully and very cautiously, and I belive the Education Minister will do it. In the statement which he made he has stated that the political parties should leave the students alone, and unless my friends over there choose to withdraw their own stamp from among the students, the students themselves will be in very great difficulty. They are not only not helping the students, they are putting the students and the interests of the students into great jeopardy. That is what I could say to them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about the Congress Parishad students.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: This is what I was going to say about what we have done. No State could hav done and no State in history has done what we have done within the last 10 years. Immediately on the transference of power we had a Constituent Assembly, and within two years that Constituent Assembly had brought into existence the present Constitution. You study the history of all other constitutions. No constitution came into being so quickly. Along with that, we had the Planning Commission. Almost with the achievement of Independence itself, the first plan came into operation and it was concluded sucessfully, as it was expected, within the time calculated in the plan itself. The bringing into existence of the Constitution, the completion of the first plan in due time—these are achievements of which any State would take credit, except my friends there who are fond of nothing except self-condemnation. This is a peculiar feature to be found among them; they are so much fond of self-condemnation and hence they indulge in it all the time. Production has increased in almost all the sections—in the production of iron ore, in steel, in machine building and in all the other sections; except in the matter of food, in all other things we have almost reached self-sufficiency.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Prices?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Prices have risen. But you refer to production of the railway wagons, electric or steel or diesel engines.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Accidents?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: We are exporting coaches and wagons... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Chairman: No running commentary like this. The hon. Member must conclude.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: We have developed production of components to such an extent that we can ourselves set up a complete jute mill or sugar mill.. (*Interruptions.*) Similarly, in the production of motors and motor cars and electric motors, we have increased production. Steel production has increased from 2 million to 6 million tons; the corresponding production figures for aluminium are 10,000 and 80,000 tons. The Education Minister said that there was almost an explosion in education. These are concrete achievements—not castles in the air of which we boast or on which we want to depend. I only warn that my friends in the Opposition, in their anxiety and eagerness to bring this Government into discredit, and to win the next elections, should not deny facts. Go by the facts; let us not repudiate facts and figures, I believe the verdit of the electorate in 1967 will be the same as it was in 1957 and 1962.

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र (बेगूसराय) : सभापति जी, एक लड़के का किस्सा है कि वह कई बार भेड़िया आया, भेड़िया आया चिल्लाया था। और अन्त में भेड़िया आया था। यह चिल्लाना उस लड़के को बड़ा महंगा पड़ा था। मैं समझता हूं कि हर सेशन में, हर दफा हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग जो यह नाहक अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाते हैं, शायद यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव भेड़िया आया के चिल्लाने जैसा ही है और यह सौदा उन को ही बड़ा महंगा पड़ेगा। उन को ही महंगा पड़ता तो कोई मुझ को ज्यादा तकलीफ न होती। लेकिन हो सकता है कि यह सौदा देश को भी महंगा पड़े, क्योंकि बेवक्त, बिना कारण भेड़िया आया यह चिल्लाने से सरकार तो जा सकती है, उस को कोई चिन्ता नहीं रह सकती है। आगे के दिनों में ऐसे प्रस्तावों की कोई अहमियत, कोई असर सरकारों पर नहीं पड़ सकता है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि विरोधी दल के लोग जो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव हर मौसम में, हर सेशन में यों ही ले आते हैं यह अपनी गैरजवाबदेही का बहुत बड़ा नमूना पेश करते हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि वह अगर यह समझते हैं कि उन को फायदा होगा, क्योंकि उन की नजर ले आने वाले चुनावों पर है और उस पर नजर रख कर वह ऐसे प्रस्ताव बार बार लाते हैं, बिना वजह लाते हैं और अकारण चिल्लाते हैं, तो उस से उन को तो फायदा होगा ही नहीं, देश को हो सकता है इस से नुकसान हो। प्रजातंत्र को, लोकतंत्र को इस से नुकसान हो सकता है।

अभी तो पिछले सेशन में यह प्रस्ताव आया था। इस बीच में क्या बड़ी बातें हुईं कि फिर अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव ले आये? दो सवाल इन्होंने उठाये हैं। एक तो देश में अनाज की कहीं कहीं कमी पड़ गई है। हमारे ही सूबे बिहार में एक अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है और उत्तर प्रदेश में और कुछ और जगहों में भी ऐसा है। और दूसरा है विद्यार्थियों का आन्दोलन, विद्यार्थियों में जो अशांति है। मैं समझता हूं हर चीज के लिए सरकार को जवाबदेह मानना सरकार को बहुत

बड़ी ताकत मानना, सरकार को देवता और भगवान की जगह बिठा देना है। सूबे बिहार में बहुत कुछ सूखा पड़ा है। पूरे मौसम में, पूरी वर्षा ऋतु में वर्षा बहुत कम हुई। नतीजा यह हुआ कि मुख्य खरीफ की फसल, धान की फसल सूख गई और वहां अकाल की स्थिति है। लेकिन इसके लिए सरकार कैसे जवाबदेह हो सकती है। अच्छे अच्छे देशों में जहां सिंचाई के इन्तजाम हैं, वहां भी जब मानसून, वर्षा बिल्कुल खत्म हो जाती है तो वहां भी ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। मैंने अपने ही सूबे में घूम कर देखा है, जहां नहरें हैं, पुरानी नहरें और नयी नहरें हैं, उनमें भी मुश्किल से आठ नौ आने फसल हुई है। इसलिए कोई प्राकृतिक आपदा आये और उसके लिए भी सरकार को जवाबदेह ठहराया जाय, यह अनुचित है। कल को किसी इलाके में भूकम्प आ जाय तो कहेंगे कि सरकार की गलती से भूकम्प आया और इस पर अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लायेंगे।

दूसरी बात जो विद्यार्थियों का सवाल है वह बहुत दुखदाई बात है। अभी चपला बाबू ने बताया कि विरोधी दल के लोग और कहीं हमारे दल के कुछ लोग भी उसमें सम्मिलित हो जाते हैं। यह आन्दोलन जो चल रहे हैं जैसे आन्ध्र में जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है जिसमें विद्यार्थी शरीक हैं वह किस बात के लिए चल रहा है कि वहां चौथा या पांचवां लोहे का जो कारखाना खुले, वह उनके गांव में खुले, इसके लिए आन्दोलन चल रहा है। हम भी अपने समय में विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन में शरीक रहे हैं। वह जमाना था जब देश की आजादी के लिए हिन्दुस्तान के विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन में आते थे। मैं इस बात के साथ नहीं हूं कि विद्यार्थियों को हमेशा राजनीति से अलग रहना चाहिए। वक्त आ सकता है, वक्त आता है राष्ट्रों के जीवन में जबकि हम विद्यार्थियों को भी आह्वान करते हैं। चीन का हमला हुआ, पाकिस्तान का हमला हुआ, विद्यार्थी कालेज छोड़ कर फौज में भर्ती होते थे और जाकर सरहदों पर लड़ते थे। आजादी का आन्दोलन, 1921 का आन्दोलन चला, 1942 की क्रान्ति आयी उनमें विद्यार्थी आये थे। लेकिन उस समय उनके सामने एक बड़ा मकसद था, देश की आजादी का सवाल था। लेकिन आज यह विरोधी दल के लोग या हमारे ही दल के लोग अगर ऐसा करते हैं तो बहुत बुरा करते हैं कि छोटी छोटी बातों में विद्यार्थियों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इस तरह वह विद्यार्थियों का जीवन बरबाद कर रहे हैं। जहां तक उन की अपनी समस्यायें हैं, उनकी अपनी कठिनाइयां हैं, उनको देखना चाहिए सरकार को और यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि जब तक आन्दोलन न करें उनकी चीजें नहीं देखी जायेंगी। इस देश में आजादी से पहले सिर्फ उन्हीं लोगों को पढ़ने लिखने का और यूनिवर्सिटीज में जाने का मौका मिलता था जो थोड़े से बड़े लोग होते थे। आजादी के बाद ही हम शुरू शुरू में ऐसा नहीं कर सकते थे जैसे कि दूसरे देशों में होता है कि बहुत कम लोग यूनिवर्सिटीज में दाखिल किये जाते हैं। ऐसा करते तो वही मुट्ठी भर लोग जो अंग्रेजों के वक्त में फायदा उठाते थे उन्हीं को फायदा होता। आज सभी को यूनिवर्सिटी में जाने की पूरी सुविधा है और नतीजा यह है कि पटना में एक कालेज है। जिसमें साढ़े तीन हजार विद्यार्थी हैं, 200 अध्यापक हैं और ढाई सौ तीन सौ से अधिक विद्यार्थियों के लिए होस्टेल वगैरह की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए विद्यार्थियों की समस्याओं को सरकार को समझना चाहिए, देखना चाहिए और यह भी मैं मानता हूं कि अब समय आ गया है कि यूनिवर्सिटी के दरवाजे पर सख्ती की जानी चाहिए। अभी तक यह समय था कि जो चाहे यूनिवर्सिटी में जा सकता है। लेकिन यह सवाल विद्यार्थियों का है, हमारे एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर, हमारी सरकार को इसे देखना चाहिये। लेकिन यह बड़ी बुरी बात है, बड़े दुख की बात है, बड़ी गरहित बात है कि राज-

[श्री म० प्र० मिश्र]

नीतिक पार्टियां अपने स्वार्थों के लिये विद्यार्थियों का इस्तैमाल करते हैं और विद्यार्थी इन के हथकण्डों का शिकार बन जाते हैं।

सभापति जी, शायद आपको मालूम हो और दूसरे लोगों को भी मालूम हो कि इस देश में इस समय विद्यार्थियों में जो अशान्ति फैली हुई है, उस को लेकर पीकिंग रेडियो रोज आन्दोलन मचा रहा है, रोज हमारे विद्यार्थियों को शाबासी देता है और उनके आन्दोलन को बढ़ावा देता है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि पीकिंग रेडियो के इस प्रकार के बढ़ावा देने से कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है, लेकिन इसका एक अर्थ है, पीकिंग रेडियो भूल जाता है कि जिस समय इण्डोनेशिया में विद्यार्थियों ने कम्युनिस्ट राज्य के खिलाफ, कम्युनिस्ट आक्रमण के खिलाफ, चीन के फौलादी शिकंजे के खिलाफ़ वहां की सरकार को उलट दिया था, वैसे ही उन्होंने वहां पर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को भी खत्म कर दिया था। उस समय पीकिंग रेडियो की शाबासी कहां चली गई थी ? यह ना समझें कि आज वे विद्यार्थियों का इस्तैमाल कर रहे है, कल यही विद्यार्थी उन को छोड़ देंगे, कल उनका भी उलट कर खत्म कर देंगे। मेरी यह बात भी आप नोट कर लें।

श्री बाजी (इन्दौर) : खत्म करेंगे, जब देखेंगे।

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र : हम देश में विद्यार्थियों की जरूरत समझें, हैं, देश की आजादी पर, देश के संकटकाल पर कोई विपत्ति आये, तो विद्यार्थियों को आगे आना चाहिये।

श्री बाजी : स्टील प्लान्ट के लिये नहीं आना चाहिये ?

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र : नहीं।

श्री बाजी : लेकिन वह तो आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं।

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र : यह गलत है। लेकिन हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई, जिनको मीन्ज की परवाह नहीं है, रास्ते की परवाह नही है, किसी भी काम के लिये कोई सा भी रास्ता इस्तैमाल कर सकते हैं, इनका सिर्फ एक मकसद है कि वे इस देश के लिये कुछ नहीं करना चाहते हैं। इस देश में दो तरह के कम्युनिस्ट हैं—ये अपने आपको मास्कोवादी या पीकिंगवादी कहते हैं, लेकिन कोई भी अपने को दिल्लीवादी कम्युनिस्ट कहता हो, ऐसा नहीं है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : अमरीका वाले कांग्रेसमैन।

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र : सभी कांग्रेस मैन दिल्ली वाले हैं, लेकिन सभी कम्युनिस्ट मास्को या पीकिंग के हैं।

सभापति महोदय, आज मुझे एक बात से बड़ी खुशी हुई, जिसका त्रिवेदी जी ने अपने भाषण में उल्लेख किया—इस देश में अशांति पैदा करने की जानबूझ कर एक कोशिश हो रही है और उस कोशिश के पीछे कौन से हाथ हैं ? संसद् के भीतर, असेम्बलियों के भीतर भी उसको लाया जा रहा है और जान बूझ कर एक षड्यन्त्र के अनुसार उसको किया जा रहा है। इसमें हमारे कम्युनिस्ट लोग शरीक हैं। इनको सोचना चाहिये था कि इस प्रकार की कार्यवाहियों से क्या दिक्कतें पैदा हो सकती हैं। प्रजातन्त्र में, लोक तंत्र की संसदीय शासन व्यवस्था में इनका जरा भी विश्वास नहीं है और ये वही काम करते हैं, जिनके इशारे इनको बाहर से मिलते हैं। ये ही हमारे विद्यार्थियों को भड़काते हैं और पीकिंग रेडियों उनको शाबासी देता है और फिर इनके साथ ही हो गये हैं—हमारे मित्र लोहिया साहब। मैंने पिछले दफ़ा भी कहा था कि हम लोहिया साहब की खैर मनाते हैं। एक दफ़ा इनकी पार्टी ने 1936 में गठबन्धन

किया था, लेकिन फिर 1939 में उनकी पार्टी करीब करीब खत्म हो गई थी, अब फिर मायूसी में आकर उन्होंने कम्यूनिस्टों से सम्बन्ध किया है, अब अगले साल लोहिया साहब पार्टी के रूप में बचेंगे या नहीं, मुझे इसमें शक है। हम लोहिया साहब की खैर के लिये प्रार्थना करते हैं।

श्री बाजी : अपनी पार्टी की खैर मनाओ, अब फिर हार कर आयेगी।

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र : हम अपनी पार्टी को जानते हैं, दो-तीन महीने सब्र करो, नतीजा देख लेना।

सभापति जी, यह जो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव इस समय सदन के सामने है, यह विरोधी पार्टियां दरअसल अपने प्रति, अपने खिलाफ़ अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाई हैं। जिस आदमी को अपने में यकीन नहीं रहता है, वही दूसरों पर शक करता है, दूसरों पर अविश्वास करता है। इनको अपने में विश्वास नहीं है। अभी मसानी जी ने फरमाया कि यहां का संविधान ही गलत है, यहां की वोट की प्रणाली ही गलत है, इसमें प्रपोर्शनल रिप्रेजेन्टेशन होना चाहिये—"नाच न जाने, अंगनवां टेढ़ा"। आज विरोधी पार्टियों को इतना ही नहीं मालूम कि हम अपने को सफल विरोधी पार्टी कैसे बनावें, दस-दस, बीस-बीस दल हैं, दस-बीस तरह के विचार हैं जो एक दूसरे से टकराकर खत्म हो जाते हैं। अब कहते हैं कि संविधान गलत है, उसको बदल देना चाहिये, प्रापोर्शनल रिप्रेजेन्टेशन होना चाहिये। फ्रांस का उदाहरण देते हैं, फ्रान्स एक बड़ा उन्नत देश है, प्रापोर्शनल रिप्रेजेंटेन्शन का उसने बहुत दिनों तक प्रयोग किया, नतीजा यह हुआ कि डिगाल को आना पड़ा और उस संविधान को तोड़ कर फैंक देना पड़ा, उस प्रणाली को अपनाने से क्या होगा ? वही होगा जो वर्षों तक फ्रान्स में होता रहा। मैं आपसे यही कहना चाहता हूं कि जरा अपनी जगह पर बैठ कर सोचिये कि आप क्यों कमजोर हैं, क्यों नहीं एक विरोधी दल या दो विरोधी दल बनाते, लेकिन अपने को एक नहीं बना सकते। इस देश में एक अजीब मनोवृत्ति शुरू हो गई है कि कांग्रेस से ही सब तरह की उम्मीद करते हैं और उम्मीद करने लगे हैं कि हमको भी, यानी विरोधी दल को भी कांग्रेस ही बनाये, सरकार ही पैदा कर दे। यह बात कैसे हो सकती है ? जब उनको कामयाबी नहीं होती है तो एलाएंस करने लगते हैं और इस एलाएंस के बारे में मुझे श्री जवाहर लाल जी की एक बात याद आती है कि पांच लंगड़े यदि अपने पांव बांधलें तो क्या पांववाले बन जायेंगे एक लंगड़ा तो कुछ कदम चल भी सकता है लेकिन पांच लंगड़े तो पांव बांधकर एक कदम भी नहीं चल सकते हैं। विरोधी पार्टियों का भी यही हश्र होने वाला है, इन लोगों के द्वारा देश में अशान्ति फैलाने या पार्लियामेन्ट को अप्रतिष्ठित करने की कोशिश करना एक बड़ी गर्हित बात है। इसका नतीजा इनको भोगना पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस चुनाव में जनता से पूछे कि आप क्या ऐसे लोगों को भेजना चाहते हैं जो संसद के भीतर जाकर, विधान सभाओं के भीतर जाकर, उसकी प्रतिष्ठा को गिरायें, स्पीकर के हुक्म को न मानें, उनका अपमान करें, तो निश्चित बात है कि मतदाता सोच समझ कर अपना वोट देंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर यह प्रस्ताव, यह बात साफ़ साफ़ हमारी तरफ़ से, कांग्रेस की तरफ़ से रखी जाय, तो जनता इन में से बहुत से लोगों को अगली दफ़ा इस संसद का मुंह नहीं देखने देगी।

एक सबसे अजीब चीज यह हुई है कि लोहिया जी ने अपने को कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी से बांध लिया है, जब अपनी ताकत नहीं रही तो इस पार्टी के बल पर जीतना चाहते हैं, यह लेकिन कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी देश के जो बड़े बड़े हित हैं, बुनियादी हित हैं, यह पार्टी हमेशा उनके खिलाफ़ रही है और जब ये हमारी सरकार या हमारी पार्टी या उसके नेतृत्व की निन्दा करती है, तो हमको उससे सहारा होता है

[श्री म० प्र० मिश्र]

कि हम सही रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं। जिस दिन ये हमारी तारीफ़ करने लगेंगे, कभी-कभी करने लगते हैं तब हमको समझ लेना चाहिये कि हमारा रास्ता ठीक नहीं है। पिछली दफ़ा जब हमारे नेता का चुनाव था तो इनकी पार्टी के एक बड़े नेता ने ब्यान दिया था कि फलां उम्मीदवार को जो वोट देंगे, उनके नाम छापने चाहियें लेकिन जब उनके पसन्द के उम्मीदवार को वोट दिया गया और वह चुना गया तो उस प्रधान मंत्री के साथ भी वे क्या सुलूक कर रहे हैं, यह सबके सामने स्पष्ट है। इसीलिये मैं कहता हूं कि कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी जब हमारा विरोध करती है, तो हम समझते हैं कि हम सही रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं, जिस दिन हमारे प्रति मुलायम होने लगे, हमें सोचना चाहिये कि हम गलत रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं। बार-बार कहा जाता है कि सत्ता को छोड़ दो, गद्दी को छोड़ दो, सवाल यह है कि किसको दे दें। क्या जनसंघ को दे दें, जिसका केवल एक ही नारा है कि "गौ हत्या को बन्द करो"। जनसंघ का राज्य हो तो सब चीजों को समेट कर पांच हजार वर्ष पुरानी जो कोई व्यवस्था इस देश में होगी, उसको लना चाहेंगे, क्या ऐसी दक्यानूसी पार्टी को दे दें? इनके बाद किस को दें, क्या कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी को देदें, जो मास्को या पीकिंग की तरफ़ लाल दरी बिछा देंगे, ऐसे लोगों को दे दें? रूजवेल्ट जब तीसरी दफ़े अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति पद के लिये खड़े हुए और जीते—तो अखबार वाले यह पूछने गये रूजवेल्ट से कि आपने न्यू डील चलाई है। आपके खिलाफ इतनी चर्चा हो रही है, आपकी हिम्मत कैसे हुई कि दूसरी बार आप खड़े हो रहे हैं राष्ट्रपति के पद पर। रूजवेल्ट ने जो जवाब दिया वही कांग्रेस की ओर से हमारा जवाब है। रूजवेल्ट ने कहा था :—

"I know everybody is against me except the voter".

यह लोग कहवाघर में या चायघर में बैठकर बातचीत सुना करते हैं। अभी जब मैं पार्लियामेन्ट भवन को आ रहा था, जो साहब मुझे छोड़ने आ रहे थे उन्होंने कहा कि बड़ा असन्तोष है कांग्रेस के खिलाफ। सभी लोग उससे नाराज हैं। मैंने कहा कि यह असन्तोष कांग्रेस का पैदा किया हुआ है। हमने लोगों में उम्मीदें और इच्छायें जगाई हैं। पचास वर्षों के कांग्रेस के आजादी के आन्दोलन का नतीजा यह हुआ है। हमने उन लोगों की उम्मीदों को जगाया है जो कि मर चुकी थीं। उनमें नई उम्मीदें जगी हैं और इच्छायें जगी हैं। बीस वर्ष में सबकी उम्मीदें पूरी हो जायें यह नहीं हो सकता। जन्म-जन्म में लोगों की उम्मीदें पूरी नहीं होती है। अगर उनमें कोई असंतोष है, नाराजी है तो इसमें कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है। लेकिन चायघरों और कहवाघरों में जो बातें होती हैं वह वोटर्स की राय नहीं है। जो लोग हल्के फुल्के गाने सुनते हैं, उनकी बात है। गैलप पोल की की बात कही जाती है। मैं भी कहता हूं :

"Everybody is against the Congress, but not the voter."

इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि धीरज रक्खो, घबराओ नहीं। दो ही तीन महीनों का वक्त है। हिन्दुस्तान के मतदाताओं का फैसला फिर होना है। मेरा विश्वास है कि हमारे विरोधी उम्मीदें किये हुए हैं, और अपने दिल में वह भी जानते हैं कि उनकी उम्मीदें गलत हैं। कांग्रेस की जीत निश्चित है और उनकी जीत अनिश्चित नहीं, उनकी हार निश्चित है। लेकिन इस घबराहट से वह देश में जो अशान्ति पैदा कर रहे है मैं समझता हूं कि हमको पूरी ताकत से उसका सामना करना चाहिये।

प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने आन्ध्र के मुख्य मंत्री से कहा कि जब तक तुम्हारे लोग आन्दोलन करते रहेंगे, हम कोई फैसला नहीं करेंगे। वह अपना आन्दोलन बन्द कर दें तब हम उस पर विचार करेंगे। ऐसी चीजों का इसी तरह से फैसला होना चाहिये। कहीं वह गाय को बचाने के

लिये आन्दोलन करें, कहीं वह इस्पात कारखाने के लिये आन्दोलन करे, यह कितनी गलत चीजें है। आज वह विद्यार्थियों का इस्तेमाल कर रहे है। यह इस्तेमाल क्या करता है, यह आने वाले दिन बतलायेंगे।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, we have just heard two speeches which I must say are symbols of arrogance. I would like to tell my hon. friend, Shri Chapalakanta Bhattacharya that usually pride goeth before a fall. He said these are all election stunts. But the speech which he has made is nothing more than the various speeches he is going to make in the various parts of his constituency saying how much production has gone up in so many industries and so on. But he will not say anything about the 'rise in prices, the cut in the real wages, the spurt in profiteering and blackmarketing and what has been the fate of the common man. All that he will not say. Therefore, let us not try to challenge each other that we are trying to out-do the other in electioneering stunts. He has talked about the increase in industrial production, but he has not stated at all how in these two months, between the time we discussed the last no-confidence motion and today, accidents, shootings and famine have increased and engulfed our entire country.

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Never before such an orgy of violence has taken place as is witnessed in every State in our country and the trigger-happy police has killed, I think, by now hundreds of young boys and citizens. Even teachers and professors have been killed. In any other country, this would have been enough for that Government to have been thrown out. The trouble started from the capital of Delhi where the law students agitated. Then the agitation engulfed M.P., U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir and now Andhra. My hon. friend was saying that not all States have been affffected. But I say, almost all States have been engulfed is this. The immediate causes may be different in each State, but there is only one cause which is common to all the agitations that have taken place. That is Congress misrule. They are responsible for the turbulent situation that has taken place, especially the criminal attempt to stamp out these agitations by terrorisation and by letting loose the trigger-happy police.

In any other country, if within the span of a few weeks so many students had been killed—we can say that our roads would be literally strewn with dead bodies if we put them side by side—such a Government would have been hounded out. But ours is a country which is fast becoming a police state. It is because of this, on this one score that we want to support this no-confidence motion moved by Shri Trivedi.

Instead of tackling the deep-rooted causes of the outbursts, the entire attitude of the Government has been "Teach the students a lesson". Otherwise, how else can we explain that in UP, in Gwalior and Ujjain, we find police entering the class rooms and laboratories and using them as battlegrounds, destroying equipment, inflicting grievous injuries on those who are lawfully there and reducing the whole place to a shambles? I do not say there had not been excesses on the part of the students. As a teacher, I cannot say that. But who is responsible for it? It is the situation created by this Government in the educational, economic and political fields that is responsible. It is no use trying to blame others; it is those who are in power who have created a situation where the whole of India has gone up in flames.

In UP, police entered the PPN College against the express wishes of the Principal, forcing entry, chasing and

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beating students including girls, manhandling even teachers. When I read about it in one of our papers, I was thinking of the days of old when in the British days when there was any such incident, the entire nation rose up and demanded that there would be no infringment on the autonomy of universities and educational institutions. The very shock killed the Principal. (*Interruptions*). He says this is not something to be shocked at! (*Interruptions*). Similarly police forced their way into the USSD College hostel, opened fire and beat up the Principal and Warden. What happened in UP from where we have had three consecutive Prime Ministers, which is supposed to be the citadel of the Congress? In Agra, the Head of the Physics Department, Mr. B. P. Khandelwal, was accompanying the procession, as a right-minded teacher should have done, to see that the procession was peaceful. But the police fell upon them and beat up not only the students, but injured that very professor. In UP, all the college principals presided over by the Vice-Chancellor of Kanpur University, Acharya Jugal Kishore, joined together and condemned the police action.

In all the speeches of the Congressmen, has anybody condemned these police excesses? They say, the police have done an excellent job; I do not stand for burning of trams and buses. But let us understand what is the root cause of all this. Vice-Chancellors, Principals and Wardens have all been humiliated. Academic autonomy and the sanctity of the campus has been desecrated. What is happening in Osmania University? The entire Syndicate, the entire Academic Council, students and professors are in favour of the retention of the present Vice-Chancellor. But by executive action, by legislative action of the ruling party, they want to put in their man. Political favouritism is the root cause of much of the evils happening today.

Sir, it may sound a bid out of place here, but when my hon. friend on the other side was paying so much tribute to his leader, Mr. Atulya Ghosh, I was thinking in my mind that this House elects every two years a representative on the Shantiniketan University Is it Mr. Ghosh? Not a single member who has been a professor, even of that party is chosen. Persons who is not even a graduate of any university is chosen! I say, Sir, academic people are not chosen to deal with academic matters.

I am sorry Shri Chagla is not here. I have had discussions with our students. Whatever might have happened, as teachers we have to understand our students and, they have to understand their teachers. But I find that appointments and promotions depend on political people helping them up the ladder. I have seen that Government's entire attitude of dealing with the problem is that of a bureaucrat and not of an academic mind.

What happened in 1964? In 1964, I think, the Chief Ministers met. The whole matter regarding students unrest was discussed. It had not gone out of control at that time. What did they decide? Is it not the mentality of a policeman? They said that strike must be put down with a firm hand, even in the form of rustication temporary or permanent. I remember the days—and my friend Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya coming from the same State as I do knows it—of the great movement that took place against the rusticatory methods of the notorious Mr. Oaten and Mr. Stapleton. The entire student movement led up by the Congress came and battled against them. Today we are trying to curb and to crush the students by rustication. Is that the method?

When we look at our own children, I wonder how many there are on that side who were first-class and second-class students. Many of them who are

third-class, worthless people, who have not passed any examination, and they are sent abroad. When it comes to the students coming from common man's family, if they are third-class students they have to go to Ghaziabad and Panipat to take admission because they are third-class students. Most of them are people who are working. They get up early in the morning and rush to the station. The trains are always late. They go on complaining. They go on writing letters but nothing is attended to. Then they sit on track and protest. When they sit on the track, there is violence. Then the police rush down upon them. Let Mr. Nanda not call the Inspector-Generals of Police, let him call the student leaders, talk to them and try to understand their difficulties and then only he will be able to do something.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I have done so.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You have called some people whom you think are student leaders. Do not call the I.G.'s first, call them last.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): I think we should call the Communist leaders.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You may call us, certainly, if you like. We are better than your I.G.s' who are killing people.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: We know more about education than your I.G.'s.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We are better educationists than your I.G.'s.

I was saying, about the meeting of the Chief Ministers. This is the authoritarian police-minded programme of the Chief Ministers which has brought about this turbulent situation. During the past two months two lakh students have been involved in demonstrations. Lakhs more are joining if this situation continues. You may try to gain political capital by saying that this has been organised by the Opposition. But I warn you that there will be a rousing protest and no amount of police and pressure will be able to crush it down.

Student unrest can never be quelled in this way. The causes lie in the situation created in the country—the poverty, the frustration, the corruption in every department. What is the standard that has been laid down by this Government? Today, in the Punjab, you have elected ministers who have been given strictures by your own Commission. The Ruling Party's President praises Mr. Patnaik who has had strictures from the CBI. If this is the ideal, how can you prevent the students from agitating? In every department of academic life, the teachers, the students, each one of them, are seeing frustration surrounding them. Teachers are on the streets demanding a better pay scale. It is not a pleasant sight to see them squatting on the streets when they should be teaching in the schools and universities. Why is it that this happened? Month after month they have been coming to members of this Government, to the various heads of departments demanding a better deal. But nothing is done. Today everybody has understood that there is only one way to make this Government sit up and that is to agitate and become turbulent. You have put a premium on agitation and now you turn round and say that the blame lies on the Opposition.

The approach should be educational and social and not by calling in the police. You know, Mr. Patil, the strong man of the Congress, always gives threats to everybody. At Meerut, in a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, he said that these leaders are "vagabonds". He said they had no business to launch agitations when their parents went without food. Who is responsible for making them go without food? He has sold our country and sold us for

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P.L. 480. He told us about the large buffer stock he was building and said that our granaries are full. But when he left we find that he left us with the granaries empty, with starvation stalking the land. He went over to the Railway Ministry and started a series of accidents.

Today we have got one or two Vice-Chancellors still who are very good. We have seen that Mr. R. K. Nehru of the Allahabad University had to admit it that all this trouble is due to lack of essential amenities. Professor Triguna Sen, as long as he was Vice-Chancellor of the Jadhavpur University of Calcutta saw to it that there was no trouble and he left that University without any trouble. He had close contact with the students and he has deprecated the practice of calling police inside the campus. He has strongly expressed himself against the use of force against students. Students need an ideal. Students are the most sensitive section of our people. They need romanticism and inspiration. What have we done? Have we been able to give it? This Government has not been able to give it. There is frustration from which they suffer, and that is the cause of this. Between the last No-confidence Motion and today what have we done? Every day when we open the papers in the morning we see that a few more lives have been lost, a few more flowers have been plucked from this earth, never to rise again. I do not know who will come into power next time. I do not know whether this friend of ours is going to be returned at all. But such a Government that has carried out its rule with police firing and using bullets on young students, young lives, should not be returned to power.

Sir, we have not given them inspiration. We have not given them the new idealism that we had in view. When we fought the British we never thought of bigger and bigger jobs, we thought of the nation, of the country and our people. Today our entire education is not oriented in that way. We run after money. We see how we can get more money, from the Indo-US Foundation. I was shocked to find in the US paper the "*Christian Science Monitor*" writing about this Foundation,

> "....it is only a matter of time now but formal action was unlikely till after general elections in India."

The Indo-US Foundation will be a reality, but only it is postponed till after the general elections in India! It says further—large counterpart funds are there in other countries also; countries like Burma, Poland and UAR are not receptive to the ideas like the Indo-US Foundation.

Shri Swaran Singh: He may be as mistaken as Shri Masani.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I have seen what is in the American papers. You hide many things about what you have done, what many of your ministers have done there in the USA, what you have signed on the dotted line over there. But it comes to us in through the *Christian Science Monitor, New York Times* and all that.

Then there is the Peace Corps. 1450 Peace Corps people are here. One Principal of a school at Pilani has written that he had two teachers from the Peace Corps and they were unqualified, inexperienced and held thoroughly anti-Indian views! Still, when Mr. Harriman came I do not know whether Shri Swaran Singh or our Prime Minister had a long chat with him. On what? On Vietnam and the Peace Corps. What is this Peace Corps? Why do you want them here? Have we not got the teachers and agronomists in our country? I say: throw them out, because they are CIA agents. I do not want you to take my word for it. I am sure Shri Swaran Singh has seen Mr. Heikel's statement. He is

a well-known journalist of UAR and he has made a statement that the CIA agents have percolated even to the higher echelons of Government. So, what to say about people down below?

16 hrs.

How is it that we have brought ourselves to this position? It is because we have been cringing. The World Bank tied us hand and foot and made us devalue. What is our present position in the world? What do Mr. Tito and Mr. Nasser say? Do not go by their joint communique but see what they have to say in private. They say: do not beg but demand. That is real independence and non-alignment. But instead of demanding we are cringing before the U.S.A.

The presence of Shri Asoka Mehta reminds one of the person who boasted that he was the Minister of Navy in Switzerland. Another person said "I am one better; I am the Minister of Justice in Hitler's Germany". But, we have a Minister of Planning who caps it all because he is really presiding over the liquidation of planning. He has become a Minister of Beggary. He is today the official liquidator of our Plan. Today we have a Plan only after it is vetted by the U.S.A. Mission. We had already submitted ourselves to the scrutiny dictates of the World Bank. Now the second Mission, the Bell Mission has come. Now our people will have to submit to him the details of our plans. I find that one of the Ministers objected to this but another Minister said: you must show all the papers. I suppose even our defence papers are going to be shown to him. That is exactly the reason why today India has lost prestige in the World.

An hon. Member: For whom the bell tolls?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That we do not know, but we certainly know what has happened after devaluation. Shri Manubhai Shah's statement with regard to exports is the most revealing statement which we have seen. During the last three months after devaluation there has been a crash in exports. Have we been able to do anything? Nothing. We have lost everything—prestige, money, economy. And where do we stand today?

We were told by the Prime Minister—it was a pledge to the nation—"accept devaluation; I pledge there will be no increase in prices". Yet, the prices have gone up today. We are being told today that in November the price index is going to fall by one point. Why? Because rice has now come into the market. But what is the present position? During the last three months the prices have gone up on soap, foodgrains and other items. Just before *dusserah* you allowed the cloth manufacturers to put up their prices. In the meantime, we are giving concession upon concession to the foreign capital. Yet, the foreign capital is not satisfied. I find from the Economic and Political weekly that the foreign investor who had come to India before devaluation now wants that he should be allowed to repatriate profits at the old rates. Therefore, more concessions have to be given to him. The international oil companies have been pressuring our Ministries. I gather that at least one Minister has stood up to them. But I do not know what other Ministers will do. We do know that the foreign capitalists have asked for more and more concessions, more repatriation of profits, and we have done all this in order to attract foreign private capital.

The worst part of it is, what have we got in the form of aid? I want this Government to tell us that. You have sold our country. But what have we got in the form of aid? Out of Rs. 900 crores which was promised as non-project aid, only a part of it has come, and even less has been actually disbursed. And what is this Rs. 900 crores? This was meant for the year 1965. What is the aid that was promised to us in 1966? Nothing yet. As

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far as project aid is concerned, Shri Asoka Mehta went there, had talks with his counterpart and told us that we are going to get many billion dollars worth of aid. Nothing has come. This is the bankrupt economic policy of this Government.

Politically where are we? What has happened to us? Look at the Patents Bill. This Patents Bill will never go through this Parliament. There is a lurking suspicion in our mind, it will be pushed out. It has already been changed. The Americans have objected to it and many of the foreign patent holders have objected to it. We have already scaled down some of our clauses, but even then I have my own doubts whether we are at all going to pass it.

We are soft-pedalling the role of the United States imperialism. Even at the summit conference when our Prime Minister spoke, in her opening speech—not in the communique; in the communique something more was added—she studiously avoided saying anything about United States imperialism, the imperialism that tried to stifle us when we were attacked by Pakistan. We are hugging to our hearts this West Germany, which is now helping China, thinking that we shall get aid. They are giving supersonics to Pakistan. They are helping China today and we have accepted the position that we shall lick their boots; we shall not recognise East Germany.

Let us understand, we are not at one at all with those who say that China has done the right thing. We are critics of China. Our party has been split on this question. We believe that when we stand up to China it is not necessary to hug ourselves to the bosom of United States imperialism. That is our position. If we do that, we shall do so to our cost and at our peril.

On the question of Vietnam what did we see? We try to keep on saying what Shri Masani says that the Vietnamese troops are foreign troops. What was the Geneva agreement? Let Sardar Swaran Singh tell us. They said that there was to be reunification of the two Vietnams. If that is so, they cannot be treated as foreign troops. We are trying to quibble on this question. Vietnamese are Vietnamese, whether of the north or of the south. Let them be united; let there be an election. That was the job of the International Commission. It did not do that. Today they say, "Let there be withdrawal of all foreign troops". The only foreign troops on the soil of Vietnam are the United States troops. Let them get out. Let the Vietnamese choose whatever form of government they want to, whether it is the Saigon type, Hanoi type, Communist type. It is their choice and their will. Why should we impose anything on them?

Day before yesterday, I have heard, the Prime Minister had spoken to certain newsmen when she said that she understands how difficult it is for the United States to stop the bombing of Vietnam. Sardar Swaran Singh at least—I give him his due—stuck to the position that the bombing must stop unilaterally. I hope that that is the position and our Prime Minister does not go about wobbling every now and then. When she goes to a banquet with President Johnson, she immediately calls him a man of peace and when she comes here and is pressurised by some people in her Secretariat and her mediocre entourage, she immediately starts understanding how difficult it is for the United States to stop bombing! Why does she understand things in this way? Are the Americans Vietnamese? Why are they there? Let them get out. Why does she not understand that position? As an Indian does she not know that

when the British were here, we were not prepared to listen to any one who argued that there was reason for the British remaining in India? Let us remember that nobody is going to fight your battle, not even your friends, the Americans. Let us remember that we have to fight for our independence, whether it is against China or against American imperialism. We have to be strong and united. *(An Hon. Member:* what about Russia?) Russia may or may not help you. Why should we depend upon Russia? Let us stand on our own feet and not become beggars.

Shri Warior (Trichur): They depend on Russia only.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): We are reminding you only.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Try to stand on your own legs for a change.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Everywhere this Government has reduced this country's prestige. Economically it has reduced us to subservience; politically we are the target of blackmail. Foreign and Indian monopolists, big business, squeeze out their pound of flesh. We have given them incentives but when it comes to the question of paying bonus, Shri Jagjivan Ram of all people, who is supposed to be a representative of the most oppressed, goes to that meeting and says, "We do not know anything; let the two sides, the employers and the employees decide". Does he not know that if industry has gone up, as Shri Chapalakanta Bhattacharyya has said, has it gone up because of Birla and his sons and nephews or because of the sweat and toil of the workers? Are they not entitled to the wealth that they have created at least in the form of bonus? Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri has given to his big business friends bonus shares, hundreds of them. Let Shri Nanda look at any of the papers and see the number of bonus shares that are being issued. Today we talk of socialism and social control of banking and say that that is the same thing as nationalisation. But then Shri Patil, being a little more of a straightforward man, goes to Bombay and says, "Do not worry; whatever exists now, that is socialisation; that is social control; that is everything; it is only a way of giving a sop to some people."

Mr. Chairman: She may conclude now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I will conclude now. Today we see famine stalking many parts of India.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: No; famine is not stalking India.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is a blind man. And the excuse is that there is drought; what can we do?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: She is absolutely wrong. Famine is not coming.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am really feeling great pity for my hon. friend, but he does not matter. He is not to be taken very seriously because there are other people here. He may ask his own colleagues from Bihar and U.P. who are very much agitated over this drought. They are calling upon God. They are saying that it is God-given drought; what can we do? I want to ask my Bihar friends one question. When there was a cry about lack of food, in the beginning of August there was a huge protest against the strikes and bandhs called by the Opposition to draw attention to it. At that time the Congressmen said that this was an election stunt by the Opposition parties and hundreds were put in jail without trial. Today you suddenly say that there is drought and now Bihar must be saved from famine. Did you not know that? Sowing had started by the end of July. Did not not know there was very great shortage of railfall? Today you suddenly realise that there is drought. How is it that this has happened? One man is very happy and he is Mr. C. Subramaniam. According to him, PL 480 is the only panacea now, because he has not built up any buffer stock; neither Mr. Subramaniam nor Mr.

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S. K. Patil has done anything. We find that the shadow of the 1943 famine is today stalking Bihar and U.P. You find such a situation today. There is no attempt on the part of the Government to do anything...

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: She wants famine to come but it will not come.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:....to see that all the surplus is to be rushed to Bihar, all the surplus is to be rushed to U.P. Today I heard that there are many people who have got surplus hoards of food. One of our friends here—I think Mr. Trivedi—was saying that somebody was walking over jowar. It must have been a fairly rich landowner who has been able to keep that jowar so long. Is it not the job of the Government to take that surplus and send it to those who have been afflicted? We have failed to do it because the machinery of the Government is rotten and the very base of social class on which the Congress stands, is this rich land-owning class who are the hoarders and profiteers. You have forgotten your Bhubaneswar Resolution. Today all those things are gone. Mr. Patil, whose granaries were full, has just now come to the House. Due to him we are today reduced to be subservient to P.L. 480. For that also we have to pay in dollars. We have devalued our rupee and so we have to pay more.

Is there any national food policy? None at all. Rush food from wherever stocks can be requisitioned and boundaries of States should not be allowed to hold this up. Let us not play, tom-foolery with the Food Corporation of India any longer. Let us introduce rationing in all the deficit pockets. Whichever way we look, this Government has brought down this country to penury, starvation and in the comity of nations we have to hang our heads down in shame. That is why we charge this Government that it has brought us to this plight. That is why we support this motion.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): The hon. Members who preceded me had made a forceful and vehement speech attacking the Government and its policies. I have been listening very attentively to the speech made by the hon. Member, but throughout her speech there was not even one constructive suggestion and the speech was always negative in approach.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No-confidence motion means that. Why should there be any constructive speech?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: That is evident from the entire political situation in the country, as my hon. friend Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya has very pertinently pointed out. The Opposition Parties, or rather, I cannot say 'parties', but the Opposition groups, are behaving in an irresponsible manner and are not only wrecking parliamentary democracy in the country but are also creating chaos and confusion. The various bandhs organised by them and the coming together of strange bed-fellows who do not have any common programme or common approach towards problems...

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): Let my hon. friend say something about Andhra Pradesh.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: They have entered into an adjustment; they do not want to have any electoral alliance but they want an adjustment. My hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani was saying that they were entering into no electoral alliance but only there was an adjustment. I ask: Adjustment for what?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : आपको खत्म करने के लिये ।

An hon. Member: To defeat the Congress.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: This adjustment is only to create confusion and chaos. The electorate fully knows that these Opposition groups, whatever may be their tactics, cannot give this country a stable government. They know that. The Opposition groups may play some mischief with some of the middle-class people, the people living in the urban areas, the intellectuals and so on. Of course, we do sympathise with these people, because the cost of living has gone up. But the Opposition groups want to create sufficient mischief, sufficient confusion and sufficient chaos. Fortunately or unfortunately, the press in this country has also adopted a very negative attitude. No agency of the press is very much alive to the situation prevailing in the rural areas.

Coming as I do from the rural areas and being myself an agriculturist, I know what tremendous progress has been made during all these years since the attainment of Independence. The irrigation potential has gone up. The peasant has started working seriously not only for himself but also for the sake of the country.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : देहात में क्या इतने तगड़े लोग होते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : इंटरप्शन किसी वक्त तो ठीक रहते हैं लेकिन बार-बार ऐसा करना ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या देहातों की तरक्की हो रही है ।

सभापति महोदय : कभी कभी तो इंटरप्शन सुनने में सोहावना होता है लेकिन बार-बार इंटरप्शन नहीं होना चाहिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : देहातों में क्या इस तरह के तगड़े लोग होते हैं ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I know that Shri Hukam Chand Kachavaiya may be confining himself to a mill area, and, therefore, he may knowing only about textiles, but he does not know anything about agriculture; I can say that boldly.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह आपके खाद्य मंत्री को पता नहीं है ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: There is considerable improvement in the agricultural production programmes of our country. It may not be up to our expectation. That is a different matter altogether.

But if we take these three Plans together, we find that the irrigation potential has gone up to 18 million acres in this country. The production of foodgrains has gone up from 50 million to 75 million tons. In spite of the lady Member Shrimati Renu Chakravartty charging this Government and saying that the people of this country will die of starvation because of the wrong policies of this Government, I stoutly deny this allegation and this forecast and even though we may not have any external help either from America or from any other country, I dare say that this country will survive, and the kisan will make this country live for ever. It is no use misleading the people. I am also throwing this challenge to them. Let those people face the elections which are very near, the electorate's verdict is awaited. Let them fight on fair ground. Let them not use this tactics. In Andhra Pradesh, the Opposition Parties, taking advantage of the agitation that is going on in the steel plants have purposely advanced their bandhs from the 16th to the 2nd instant, and they want to add fuel to the burning situation. They have joined in this mob fury; if my information is correct, a bank has been burnt and a man thrown into flames. Today in the lobbies I have been requesting my friends from Andhra belonging to the Left CPI to join in an appeal to be issued by all the parties together requesting the people of Andhra not to indulge in violence and arson but to agitate in a

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peaceful constitutional manner. But they are reluctant to do so. They are not prepared to issue an appeal. So it is obvious as to whose hand is behind these acts of vandalism.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has been preaching to us about patriotism. We know more about patriotism than the hon. Member. Perhaps memories are very short. During the 1942 quit India movement, in our war against the British, we know of the traitorous role played by the communists...

An hon. Member: Imagination.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In the press also, there is a report of an interview given by Shri Nambudiripad about the Red Guards movement in China. His replies to the questions by the correspondent are most astonishing and revealing. That gives a clear indication of the direction of the attitude and activities of the Left CPI. I only want to warn the nation to beware of these people who are prepared to sell away the country also if it will suit their ends. Coming back to agricultural production, to which I wanted to confine myself, it has been stated that in many States, specially Bihar and eastern UP, drought and famine conditions are prevailing. In spite of the fact that drought conditions prevail in various parts of the country, adequate steps are being taken so far as the irrigation programmes are concerned and the production programmes go. Our Government are determined to take up this challenge and have a new strategy in agriculture so that our economy may become self-reliant and we need not depend upon other countries any more for our foodgrains.

I think it is the duty of everyone, not only members of the Congress Party but also the members of all Opposition parties to give a helping hand in this and not to criticise Government and behave in a destructive manner and create misery in the land. We also have been stressing this and saying, 'let all the other activities of the Plan be suspended, let everything be concentrated on agricultural production and agricultural production alone'. If that is done, we are sure that by the end of this Plan we are bound to succeed in our attempt to have 100 million tons of foodgrains produced in the country.

To achieve this target, what are the steps that should be adopted by Government and also by the people? This is a matter to be discussed. It is a matter in which the Opposition also should lend its hand in support. Instead of doing that, they come here and sponsor no-confidence motions knowing full well the fate of such motions. It is only for propaganda purposes that these no confidence motions are brought up.

I would also appeal to my hon. friend, Shri Trivedi, to search his heart, go into the countryside and see whether no developmental activities have taken place all these years. They have taken place and that cannot be denied, unless one wants to ignore those things and blame Government for everything. We blame Government for drought conditions also. If rain does not come, they want to blame Shri C. Subramaniam for that. This is the role being played by the Opposition today.

I would make a sincere appeal to my friends. We are wedded to parliamentary democracy. We have adopted a Constitution by which we have given equal rights to every citizen living in this country. Let parliamentary democracy operate and succeed in this country. Let the electorate give its verdict. If it is in favour of the Opposition, we are prepared to bow to it and sit in the Opposition. But we cannot proceed in the way we are doing now. If they think that by this unruly behaviour and by these obstructionist tactics they can cow us down and

bring disgrace or shame to Government, they are thoroughly mistaken.

I know the opinion or feelings of people in the countryside. I have no doubt in my mind that given some time and also a dynamic programme and also the necessary enthusiasm to go about, we will be able to achieve our target and fulfil the Fourth Plan goal.

As regards the law and order situation, I want to say this. There is a students' unrest. Nobody denies it. But. I want to ask our friends to what extent they were responsible in inciting the students. There are some difficulties which the students have. We do sympathise with them. Our Education Minister has very rightly alluded to them. But in addition to that, there are certain extraneous matters which are not at all connected with academic institutions. These extraneous elements take advantage of the situation and incite the innocent people to revolt or stage demonstrations against Government.

The trade union spirit is unfortunately entering into other services also. The policemen of Delhi are also following in the steps of the trade union movement. This is not a healthy sign. I would only request the hon. Home Minister and other concerned Ministers to see that their grievances are redressed. There should not be an impression given that the Government is not alive to the needs of these people.

As regards unrest among teachers and other factors concerning the law and order situation, I would only say that Government should be more alert and more responsive to public demands and feelings and see that they are redressed in a constructive manner. The dministrative Reforms Commission in their interim report have also suggested the constitution of two bodies to go into public grievances. So far as this matter is concerned, I also agree with the Opposition that the administration is not up to the mark and is not upto what we have been expecting. Something drastic has to be done to overhaul the administration so that they may look to the needs of the people and be reponsive to their new urges and aspirations.

I would again appeal to Shri Trivedi to withdraw his motion.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। समझता हूं कि जो अविश्वास प्रस्ताव रक्खा गया है वह बहुत मौजूं है।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश में पुलिस और पी० ए० सी० का जो नाच मैंने दो महीनों में देखा है वैसा शायद अपने 48 साल के जीवन में कभी नहीं देखा। यहां पर विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन के बारे में चर्चा की गई है और यह कहा गया है कि विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ती जा रही है। आखिर विद्यार्थी जीवन में हम सब लोग रहे हैं। आज क्या बात हो गई कि विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता आ गई। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में विद्यार्थी संस्थाओं से पूछा जाना चाहिये। यह कहा जाता है कि वामपन्थी कम्यूनिस्टों का तथा दूसरे लोगों का भी इसमें हाथ रहा है और यही कारण है कि परिस्थिति इतनी गम्भीर हो गई है। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि विद्यार्थी संस्थाओं के जितने भी नुमायन्दे थे उन लोगों ने बयान दिया है और उन्होंने कहा है कि राजनीति से उनका कोई मतलब नहीं है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि अगर विद्यार्थियों को लाठी और गोली का शिकार बनाया गया और इस तरह से उनको अनुशासन की तरफ लाने की कोशिश की गई तो यह शायद न होगा।

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

कानपुर में सनातन धर्म कालेज के प्रिंसिपल शर्मा हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि कानपुर के विद्यार्थी जो कि उन से पढ़े हैं और शायद आज कलैक्टर और डी० सी० आदि उच्च पदों पर हैं उनके विद्यार्थी रह चुके हैं । जब पुलिस और पी० ए० सी० यूनिवर्स्टी के कैम्पस में दाखिल हुई तो इस साठ साल के प्रिंसिपल साहब ने हाथ खड़ा करके कहा मेरे कैम्पस में मत आओ, मैं विद्यार्थियों को हटाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूं । इसके जवाब में वहां के दारोगा साहब ने यह कहा कि ये प्रिंसिपल साहब हैं, इनकी खबर अच्छे तरीके से ली जाए । उस साठ साल के बूढ़े प्रिंसिपल को जिसका चालीस साल से सम्बन्ध शिक्षा संस्थाओं से रहा है, मार मार करके बेहोश किया गया और बेहोश करके उनको एक तालाब के किनारे डाल दिया गया .....

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम (बांदा) : क्वेश्चन ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मेरी बहन क्वेश्चन कहती हैं । उनको मालूम होना चाहिये कि वहां के कांग्रेस पार्लिमेंटरी सेक्रेटरी ने, वहां के शिक्षा मंत्री ने, वहां की कांग्रेस के जितने भी सदस्य हैं असेम्बली के उन्होंने जा कर उनसे माफी मांगी है । उनकी तमाम बाईं तरफ को लकवा मार गया है, उनको पैरेलेटिक अटैक होने लगा है ।

इसके अलावा एक और घटना मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं । पी० पी० एन० इंटर और डिग्री कालेज के प्रिंसिपल साहब ने जब देखा कि लड़कियों के ऊपर पी० ए० सी० के जवान हमला करना चाहते हैं तो उन लड़कियों की इज्जत और अस्मत बचाने के लिये जो कि हम सब का फर्ज है, धर्म है, ईमान है, चिल्ला कर कहा कि लड़कियों के ऊपर हाथ मत उठाओ, इन पर हमला मत करो । लेकिन जैसे ही टीयर गैस शैल फेंका गया वह वहीं पर मर गए, उनका देहान्त हो गया । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन सब घटनाओं की खुली जांच होनी चाहिये । जिस तरीके से विद्यार्थियों को पुलिस द्वारा लाठियों से मारा गया, जिस तरह से विद्यार्थियों पर गोलियां चलाई गईं, जिस तरीके से साठ साल के प्रिंसिपल को मारा गया, जिस तरीके से साठ साल के प्रिंसिपल की मौत हुई, उस सब की अदालती जांच होनी चाहिये । अदालती जांच के बारे में जब कहा गया तो कहा गया कि अदालती जांच तो हम करवायेंगे लेकिन डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के कंडक्ट की जांच करने के लिए एडीशनल डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट होगा । कानपुर शहर में यह हुआ, प्रतापगढ़ में यही हुआ, इलाहाबाद में यही हुआ, लखनऊ में यही हुआ । विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन आज क्यों हो रहा है ? वे लोग बेकारी के कारण परेशान हैं, इनसिक्योरिटी उनके सामने है, उनको अपना भविष्य अन्धकारमय दिखाई देता है, शिक्षा पद्धति को बदलने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है, शिक्षा इतनी महंगी हो चुकी है कि लड़के जानते हैं कि अगर वे एक बार फेल हो गए तो उनके मांता पिता उनको दुबारा नहीं पढ़ा सकेंगे । मैं समझता हूं कि ये जो बुनियादी चीजें हैं इनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । शिक्षा मंत्री जी के स्टेटमेंट को मैंने देखा है । कुछ जुमले उसमें उन्होंने ऐसे कहे हैं जिसके लिये मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद दिये बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूं । सही तरीके से आप इस समस्या पर विचार करें । मैं भी राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से यह बात आपके सामने नहीं रख रहा हूं । यह एक नैशनल प्राबलम, एक राष्ट्रीय सवाल हमारे देश के सामने है । विद्यार्थियों के लिये बार बार हम कहते हैं कि ये ही हमारे देश के बनाने वाले हैं, यही देश के भावी निर्माता हैं, इन्हीं पर देश का भविष्य निर्भर करता है ।

आप टीचर्ज को देखें । आज भूख हड़ताल टीचर्ज द्वारा क्यों की जाती है ।

जो कारण है, उस में आपको जाना चाहिये। उनके ऊपर लाठियां चलाई जाती हैं। पी० ए० सी० नंगा नाच करती है। कानपुर शहर में दस बारह साल से बच्चों को पकड़ कर डकैती के मुकदमे उन पर चलाये गये हैं। आज वे जेलों में बन्द हैं। अगर किसी भाई को शक व शुबहा हो तो मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं कि वे मेरे साथ आएं और चल कर जेल का निरीक्षण करें और उन बच्चों को पूछें कि क्या डकैती उन्होंने इस देश में की थी। अदालती जांच के लिए अगर इन्कार किया गया है तो आखिर क्यों किया गया है। उनको मालूम ह जो पोल है, जो कलई है वह खुल जाएगी। यह किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी का मामला नहीं है। जो प्रिंसिपल मर गया है वह बहुत रिसपेक्टफुल परसन था ऐसा व्यक्ति था जिनकी इज्जत आप और हम सब करते हैं। जब वह सामने से निकल जाता था तो हम सब नत मस्तक हो कर उनके चरणों की धूल लेते थे। यही बात दूसरे प्रिंसिपल की है। शिक्षा संस्थाओं की पवित्रता अगर पुलिस उन में घुस जाती है तो कहां रह जाती है। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में गोलियों और लाठियों के बूते पर विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन को कुचलें, किसान आन्दोलन को कुचलें, इसको किसी भी दृष्टिकोण से उचित आप नहीं ठहरा सकते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि लाठी और गोली के बूते पर यह सरकार नहीं चल सकती है। इस सरकार को चाहिए कि यह कुर्सी हट जाए। अगर लाठी गोली के बूते पर इस सरकार को चलाना है, आपको, प्रजातन्त्रीय उसूलों के आधार पर नहीं चलाना है, लोक तन्त्र के आधार पर नहीं चलाना है तो यह सरकार चल नहीं सकेगी और इस सरकार को हट जाना चाहिये।

ड्राउट के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि यह नेचुरल कलेमेटी है। अगर कभी गर्मी ज्यादा पड़ती है तो सरकार कहती है कि सूखा पड़ गया है अगर बारिश ज्यादा होती है तो कहती है कि बाढ़ आ गयी है अगर जाड़ा ज्यादा पड़ता है तो कहती है कि पाला पड़ गया है, इनका कुछ भी कसूर नहीं है। यह तो पाले और सूखे के बीच में हैं और सूखे के बीच में खुद ही सूखी चली जा रही है। इसका कोई कसूर नहीं है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि सितम्बर के महीने में जब यह कहा गया कि बारिश नहीं हुई है और हमारे खाद्य मंत्री ने क्या कोई व्यवस्था की है तो इस ओर कोई गम्भीरता नहीं दिखाई गई। सिर्फ यह कह दिया कि सब व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। लेकिन आप देखें कि क्या व्यवस्था की है। करोड़ों रुपये ब्लाक डिबेलेटमेंट अफसरों को दिये गये हैं कम्युनिटी डिवेलेपमेंट के कामों के लिए जिसका केवल मात्र एक काम है, खुद का डिबेलेपमेंट करना, कम्युनिटी का नहीं। करोड़ों रुपये का ड्रेनेज हुआ है। अगर माइनर इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज प्रोवाइड की जातीं तो पूरा उत्तर प्रदेश बच सकता था, पूरा बिहार बच सकता था। 52 जिलों में से उत्तर प्रदेश में 47 जिले ऐसे हैं जिनमें सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। सरकार कहती है कि 41 में पड़ा हुआ है। चार पांच में पार्शल है और 41 जिले ऐसे हैं जिनमें पूरा सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। वहां की मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा कि हमें कुछ करोड़ रुपया दिया जाए इस समस्या का सामना करने के लिए। जब वहां से डिमांड आई तो जवाब यह दिया गया कि इस वक्त हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। प्लानिंग के मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि हम पहले उसकी जांच करेंगे कि देश के किन किन भागों में, किन किन इलाकों में सूखा पड़ा है उसके बाद रुपया देंगे और वह भी पूरा रुपया नहीं दिया जाता है। सूखे के लिए विरोधी दल वाले जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं, इसके लिए नेचर भी जिम्मेदार नहीं है, यह नेचुरल कलेमिटी भी नहीं हैं। यह नैशनल कलमिटी भी नहीं है।

It was the greatest calamity of this Government, and this Government must resign.

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

ग्रेटेस्ट कलेमिटी सरकार है । इसकी पूरी जिम्मेदारी है । यह जो फाकाकशी और भुखमरी में दौड़ हो रही है, बेकारी और भुखमरी में दौड़ हो रही है, पता नहीं कौन इसमें जीतने वाला है । इसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर है । उन्नीस साल से जब से इस सरकार ने शासन सम्भाला है और जो दुर्व्यवस्था देश की है मैं समझता हूं उसके लिए पूरी तरह से यह सरकार जिम्मेदार है । इसको इस जिम्मेदारी से अलग नहीं रहना चाहिये । मेरी मुअज्जिज बहन इंदिरा जी जो कि देश की प्रधान मंत्री हैं कानपुर गई थीं । वहां जाकर इन्होंने कहा कि विरोधी दल पार्लिमेंट में प्रोसीडिन्ज को रोकने की कोशिश करता है और देश को पता होना चाहिये कि इससे देश का कितना नुकसान होता है । उन्होंने बताया कि अठारह हजार रुपया घंटा नुकसान होता है । यह अठारह हजार का नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिये । दस करोड़ रुपया लेकर डा० तेजा चले जायें विदेश में, वह तो होना चाहिये, पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल देश को चूसें, मिनिस्टर्ज को बदनाम करें, मिनिस्टर्ज की जेबों में पैसा दें, वह तो होना चाहिये गंजू साहब हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को गंजा करते चले जायें, वह तो होना चाहिये और उनको रोकने के लिये कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होनी चाहिये लेकिन अगर एम० एम० बनर्जी साहब, हिरेन मुखर्जी साहब या मधु लिमये साहब कुछ अध्यक्ष महोदय से इस सब के बारे में निवेदन करते हैं तो यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिये, अगर वे बहस की मांग करते हैं तो यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिये, यह खराब बात है कि देश का अठारह हजार का नुकसान हो । करोड़ों का नुकसान तो होना चाहिये, उसकी इनको कोई परवाह नहीं । अगर यही चीज है जो कि प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती हैं तो मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरी मुअज्जिज बहन आएं और कानपुर से मेरे खिलाफ चुनाव लड़ें और यही आधार हो कि आया अठारह हजार का नुकसान सही है या नहीं । मैं लड़ने के लिए तैयार हूं ।

आप यह भी देखें कि कानपुर शहर में श्री राम रतन गुप्ता जो कि लक्ष्मी रतन काटन मिल के मालिक हैं उनको 31 लाख रुपये की इनकम टैक्स में छूट किसने दी है । वहां पर 47 दिन से हड़ताल चल रही है । चीफ मिनिस्टर उत्तर प्रदेश ने लिखा कि इस कारखाने को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले । पता नहीं श्री मनु भाई शाह का ऐसा करते वक्त हाथ क्यों कांप जाता है । सही बात यह है कि राम रतन गुप्ता ने चाहे गवर्नर के भाई को या मिनिस्टर के भाई को भरती कर रखा है तीन चार हजार रुपये तनख्वाह पर । उसने 75 लाख रुपये स्टेट बैंक से इस आधार पर लिये कि काटन मिल के खिलाफ यह लोन दिया जाए । इनक्वायरी करने पर मालूम हुआ कि काटन मिल नहीं है, काटन वेस्ट है । तीन महीने से मजदूरों को तनख्वाह ही नहीं दी है । आखिर यह सरकार जब गोलियां चला सकती है, विद्यार्थियों को डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्ज के मातहत गिरफ्तार कर सकती है, लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोगों को गलत तरीके से उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन के साथ जोड़ सकती है और उनको गिरफ्तार कर सकती है, तो क्या कारण है कि इस सरकार का गुस्सा रहम में बदल जाता है जब राम रतन गुप्ता की बात आती है । क्या यह इस वास्ते है कि वह सी० बी० गुप्ता के दोस्त हैं और चुनाव फंड में उनसे पैसा लेना है ? आज मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि चीफ मिनिस्टर की रीकमेंडेशन के बाद भी इस मिल को क्यों नहीं लिया जा रहा है और इस बारे में क्यों डाइलेटरी टैक्टिक्स और डीलेइंग मैथड्ज काम में लाए जा रहे हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उस व्यक्ति का इनकम टैक्स का 31 लाख रुपया माफ करने की जिम्मेदारी किस की है । मैं लेबर मिनिस्टर से पूछना चाहता हूं कि उसके द्वारा

12 लाख रुपया वर्कर्ज का प्राविडेंट फंड जमा न किये जाने की जिम्मेदारी किस की है और उसने जो एम्पलाईज स्टेट इन्शोरेंस कार्पोरेशन में ढाई लाख रुपया जमा नहीं किया है, जो कि वर्कर्ज के खून-पसीने की कमाई है, उस की जिम्मेदारी किस की है ।

मैं समझता हूं कि हम चाहें या न चाहें, कानपुर शहर रहे या न रहे, लेकिन राम रतन गुप्ता साहब रहेंगे, क्योंकि सरकार को चुनाव जीतना है और वह चुनाव में पैसा देगा । आज यह सरकार बदनाम है । न तो जनता का उस पर विश्वास रहा है और न उसका जनता पर विश्वास रहा है । अगर इन्साफ के तराजू पर तोला जाये, तो एक तरफ़ तो सात हजार मजदूर हैं और दूसरी तरफ राम रतन गुप्ता और उसकी थैली है, लेकिन उस थैली की वजह से उसका पलड़ा भारी है ।

एक तरफ तो कहा जाता है कि पाकिस्तान का हमला होने वाला है और चीन से ख़तरा है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरीज में दो हजार लोगों को रिट्रेंचमेंट नोटिस दिये गये हैं । शाहजहां पुर की क्लोदिंग फ़ैक्टरी, कानपुर की पैराशूट फ़ैक्टरी और आवड़ी की हैवी व्हीकल्ज फ़ैक्टरी में यह कदम उठाया गया है । कहा गया है कि वहां पर काम की कमी है और अब जवानों की वर्दियों की जरूरत नहीं है । आर्डिनेंस फ़ैक्टरियों की कास्ट पर बीस हजार आइटम ठेकेदारों को दिये जा रहे हैं । यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि जो लोग पन्द्रह बीस साल से टेलर का काम कर रहे हैं, उन को टरनर बना दिया जायेगा । मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह मिनिस्टर बनना थोड़े ही है, जो कि इतना आसान है । एक टेलर को टरनर बनाना मुश्किल है । मिनिस्टर बनना आसान है, क्योंकि उसके लिए किसी खास क्वालिफिकेशन की जरूरत नहीं है । हमारे यहां बंगाल में अगर कोई बच्चा बदमाशी करता है, पढ़ता नहीं है, तो उसको कहते हैं कि तुम्हारी किस्मत में यही लिखा है कि तुम मिनिस्टर बनोगे, तुम्हारा और कुछ नहीं होने वाला है । मैं सुरक्षा मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा—भगवान करे वह आपरेशन के बाद जल्दी ठीक हो जायें—कि अगर वाकई चीन और पाकिस्तान से ख़तरा है, तो जिन लोगों ने 1962 से अपनी सारी जवानी देश के लिए हथियार वगैरह बनाने में निछावर कर दी है, उनकी छंटनी नहीं की जानी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह बिल्कुल गलत है ।

आज जब देश में बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है, हमारे 24,000 इन्शोरेंस एम्पलाईज छंटनी का शिकार हो रहे हैं, क्योंकि उन के यहां इलैक्ट्रानिक कम्प्यूटर लगाए जा रहे हैं । चूंकि अमरीका में आटोमेशन है और चूंकि हमें भी अमरीका के साथ जाना है, इस लिए यहां भी आटोमेशन किया जा रहा है । अगर गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन नहीं किया, तो 25 नवम्बर को बीमा कर्मचारी सारे देश में एक दिन की हड़ताल करने जा रहे हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे देश में ऐसा आटोमेशन न किया जाये, जिस से बेकारी बढ़ने का भय हो ।

अभी हमारे मित्र, श्री वेंकटासुब्बया, ने पुलिस का जिक्र किया । क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जब "बंगाल बन्द" का सवाल आया, तो वहां के मुख्य मंत्री श्री पी०सी० सैन ने सैंटर को लिखा कि वहां के लिए रिजर्व पुलिस की व्यवस्था की जाये, क्योंकि हो सकता है कि यहां के पुलिस वाले गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज की पे स्ट्राइक के समय गोली न चला सकें । हम जानते हैं कि यहां पर दो हजार पुलिस वालों ने तन्ख्वा नहीं ली और दस हजार पुलिस वालों का डिमांस्ट्रेशन हुआ । आज स्थिति यह कि पुलिस, टीचर बैंक कर्मचारी, सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज सब नाराज हैं । वे क्यों नाराज हैं ? क्या सरकार समझती है कि आपोजीशन के लोगों ने उन को नाराज कर दिया है ? मैं अदब

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि विरोधी दलों में यह ताकत नहीं है कि वे कांग्रेस की उस पवित्र इमारत को गिरा सकें, जिस को तिलक और गांधी ने खड़ा किया था, जिन के चरणों में बैठ कर इस देश के लोगों ने राजनीति सीखी है। आज सी० बी० गुप्ता कांग्रेस की इमारत की छत को गिरा रहे हैं, कमला पति त्रिपाठी उस के सेहन की उखाड़ रहे हैं, जगनप्रसाद रावत उस की खिड़कियों को तोड़ रहे हैं। हम लोग इस इमारत को नहीं गिरा रहे हैं।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जन) : आन ए पायंट आफ आर्डर। क्या माननीय सदस्य इस तरह उन लोगों की अलोचना कर सकते हैं, जो इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं हैं और यहां पर उस अलोचना का उत्तर नहीं दे सकते हैं ?

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सिर्फ रेफरेंस कर रहे हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस की इमारत को कांग्रेसी ही तोड़ रहे हैं और हमारी मुअजिज बहन, इन्दिराजी, सीमेंट की बोरी ले कर सारे हिन्दुस्तान में घूम रही हैं, लेकिन यह इमारत इस तरह जुड़ने वाली नहीं है।

जहां तक इस मोशन आफ नो कान्फिडेंस का ताल्लुक है, भले ही यह गिर जाये यह गिरेगी, लेकिन एक बात मैं कह देना चाहता हूं कि लोग फाकाकशी और भुखमरी का मुकाबिला करेंगे। यहां पर कहा जाता है कि इलैक्शन में देखा जायेगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इलैक्शन ही जीवन का अन्त नहीं होता है। जहां पर ह्यूमैनिटी सफर और ब्लीड करती हो, लोगों का खून होता हो, मानवता का खून होता हो, तो लोग उठेंगे। श्रीमती सावित्री निगम जो कुछ कह रही हैं, वह कानपुर में विद्यार्थियों के सामने यह बात कहें। छोटे छोटे लड़कों को मार दिया जाये। हम लोग यह सहन नहीं करेंगे। उस के खिलाफ विद्रोह होगा और इस सरकार को जबर्दस्ती उखाड़ कर फैंक दिया जायेगा।

सभापति महोदय : अभी बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई है। उस ने यह फैसला किया है कि हाउस छः बजे तक बैठा करे, तो हम अपने सारे बिजनेस को खत्म कर सकेंगे। मुझे उम्मीद है कि हाउस इस से एग्री करेगा।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : कल से।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, आज से ही।

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): Sir, may we know how much time has been alloted to this debate?

Mr. Chairman: 12 hours.

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कुछ लोगों को आश्चर्य हो सकता है कि यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव क्यों लाया गया है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि आश्चर्य की बात तब होती, जब यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव न लाया जाता। खास तौर पर ऐसे मोके पर, जब कि अगले चुनाव से पहले यह संसद् का आखिरी अधिवेशन है, अगर यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव न आता, तो मैं समझता कि विरोधी दलों की तरफ से बहुत भारी गलती होती, हालांकि यह जाहिर है कि इस के जरिये वे जो मकसद हासिल करना चाहते हैं उसमें वे कामयाब नहीं होंगे।

इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर विचार करते हुए, हमें देखना होगा कि संसद के पिछले अधिवेशन और वर्तमान अधिवेशन के बीच

में ऐसी कौन सी घटनायें हुई हैं, जिन के कारण सरकार के प्रति यह अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव लाया जा रहा है। मैंने श्री त्रिवेदी, श्री मसानी और श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती के भाषण सुने और अभी श्री बनर्जी का भाषण सुना, जो किसी पार्टी में न होते हुए भी कम्युनिस्टों के लैफ्ट और राइट से भी आगे हैं। मैं कह सकता हूं कि इन लोगों ने केवल पुरानी बातों को ही दोहराया है और सिवाये एक दो बातों के कोई नई बात नहीं कही है।

कांग्रेस बैंचिज की तरफ से हमारे साथी, श्री मिश्र ने कहा कि विरोधी पार्टियां छात्रों के आन्दोलन का राजनीतिक शोषण कर रही हैं। मैं उसके सम्बन्ध में बहुत अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। विरोधी पार्टियों के माननीय सदस्यों का जो भाषण यहां हुआ है उस से हां सदन और देश इस बात का पता लगा सकता है कि किस तरह से सदन के बाहर तो यह विद्यार्थियों के आन्दोलनों का शोषण करते ही हैं, सदन के अन्दर भी किस तरह से विद्यार्थियों के आन्दोलनों का यह शोषण कर रहे हैं। मैं इस के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार पर विद्यार्थियों के आन्दोलनों को दबाने का जो लांछन लगाया है, सरकार ने ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया है। पिछले दिनों में जब से विद्यार्थियों के आन्दोलन हुए हैं, सरकार ने जो जो कदम उनकी समस्याओं को समझने के लिए उन का समाधान करने के लिए उठाये हैं उन से सारी बात स्पष्ट हैं। उन्होंने छात्रों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाया, वाइसचांसलरस को बुलाया और जो देश में अमन अमान कायम करने के जिम्मेदार हैं उन लोगों को बुला कर के गृह मन्त्री ने जो काम किया इस समस्या को समझने और सुलझाने का, मैं कहता हूं कि इससे अधिक और कोई भी सरकार इस देश में नहीं कर सकती थी। मैं वाम-पंथियों से पूछना चाहता हूं खास तौर से लेफ्ट पार्टी के कम्यूनिस्ट भाइयों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर चीन या रूस में इस तरह का आन्दोलन होता या जब जब हुए हैं इस तरह के आन्दोलन तो किस तरह का व्यवहार उन के साथ किया गया है। लेकिन जब वहां उस तरह का व्यवहार किया जाता है तो इन की तरफ से एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा जाता है। राइट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की सदस्य श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने वियतनाम के ऊपर बहुत आंसू बहाये। जब मैं ने इन्टरप्ट किया तब कहा कि चीन के साथ हमारी कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है। लेकिन चीन ने जो हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया और आज भी जो हमारी हजारों वर्गमील भूमि उसने दबा रखी है, उसके लिए एक शब्द भी निन्दा का चीन के प्रति क्यों नहीं कहा आज मुझे इस बात से तो आश्चर्य जरूर हुआ कि जनसंघ के हमारे साथी बहुत तालियां पीछे से बजा रहे हैं। स्वतंत्र पार्टी के भी साथी बहुत तालियां कम्यूनिस्टस के उनके पीछे से बजा रहे हैं। यह आश्चर्य इसलिए हुआ कि एक तरफ मसानी साहब ने नान-लेफ्टिस्ट पार्टी की बात कही और दूसरी तरफ तालियां। मैंने तो इनका भाषण समझने की जो कोशिश की, उस से मैं समझ सकता हूं कि खास तौर से जनसंघ और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का जो गठबन्धन हुआ है कुछ प्रान्तों के अन्दर या जो साम्प्रदायवादी पार्टियां हैं उन के साथ गठबन्धन हुआ है, शायद उन की तरफ मसानी साहब का इशारा था। लेकिन जो नान-कम्युनिस्ट पार्टियां हैं और यह जो लेफ्टिस्ट और राइटिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टियां हैं, उन के और इन के बीच में जो गठबन्धन होता है यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है, और उस बात को सामने रखते हुए जिस का जरा भी बुद्धि है, अकल है, और मेरा खयाल है कि अकल होगी लोगों को, तो वह समझ सकते हैं कि सिवाय, अगले चुनाव में फायदा उठाने के अलावा इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का और कोई मकसद नहीं हो सकता।

[श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा]

सभापति महोदय, अब मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने पिछले दिनों में कौन कौन सी बातें देश की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिये कीं। जब हमारे देश के अन्दर बिहार और यू० पी० में सूखा और बाढ़ का प्रकोप हुआ तो सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं इन साथियों से कि उस को पढ़ें और देखें। मैं यह दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि सरकार जागरूक है। सरकार ने ऐलान किया है और मैं भी अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से यह कह सकता हूं कि जब तक इस पार्टी की सरकार इस देश के अन्दर रहेगी कोई भी आदमी किसी भी देश के कोने में भूख से या सूखे से नहीं मर सकता। यह काम यह कांग्रेस पार्टी ही कर सकती है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अखबार झूठ बोलता है क्या ?

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : वह आप ने लिखवा दिया होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कांग्रेस पार्टी का अखबार है।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : जब श्री चपला कान्त भट्टाचार्य ने औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात कही तो उस के खिलाफत में श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने यह कहा कि उत्पादन तो बढ़ा औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में लेकिन मजदूरों का क्या हुआ ? मैं खास तौर से मजदूर क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्ध रखता हूं, सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं और मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि यही सरकार है जिस ने मजदूरों के जीवन स्तर को भी ऊंचा उठाने के लिए काम किया और उस की सब से जीती जागती मिसाल यह है कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति आज खराब होते हुए भी 21 करोड़ रुपया केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ते के रूप में उस ने देने का फैसला किया है। उस के साथ साथ उन के झगड़ों को निपटाने का जो सवाल हमारे सामने था जिसकाबार-बार हमारे विरोधी पार्टी के भाई शोषण किया करते थे, आन्दोलन के जरिये लोगों को बरगलाकर लड़ाई के और अशान्ति के रास्ते पर बराबर ले जाते थे और उसका शोषण करते थे, उस के लिए अभी हाल ही ही में हमारे गृह-मंत्री ने एक कम्पल्सरी आर्बीट्रेशन और ज्वाइंट कन्सल्टेटिव मशीनरी का उद्घाटन किया है जिसके जरिये अब जितने भी हमारे औद्योगिक विवाद सरकारी क्षेत्रों में होगें शांति के जरिये, समझौते के जरिये उन का निबटारा होगा और समझौता और बातचीत में कोई मतभेद रहेगा तो पंचायत के जरिये तय होगा। सरकार ने इस फैसले को करते हुए यह भी साफ साफ कहा, जो सरकार का अपना हक है कि सरकार इस बात का निर्णय करे कि किस झगड़े को हम आर्बीट्रेशन को भेजें किसे नहीं भेजें, यह सरकार का हक है लेकिन इसी सरकार ने अपने इस हक को भी मजदूरों के हित में छोड़ा और कहा कि यह चार सवाल जो हैं—सैलरी, एलावेंस आवर्स आफ वर्क और लीव, यह चार जो बड़े बड़े सवाल हैं मजदूरों के इन सवालों के ऊपर कम्पल्सरी आर्बीट्रेशन होगा। जहां मतभेद होगा सरकार आर्बीट्रेशन मंजूर करेगी।

जिस समय श्रीमती रेणू चक्रवर्ती बोल रही थीं, उस समय मुझे एक कहानी याद आयी कि दो माताओं के बीच में, एक नकली माता और एक असली माता बीच में यह झगड़ा पैदा हो गया कि बच्चा किस का है ? दोनों ने मिल कर काजी जी के पास गईं और काजी से एक ने कहा यह मेरा बच्चा है, दूसरे ने कहा मेरा है।

श्री कपूर सिंह (लुधियाना) : काजी नहीं, वह सालोमन था।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : आप को इस में कोई आबजेकशन है ? . . . .(व्यवधान)

तो काजी ने कहा कि मैं फैसला किये देता हूं कहा कि बच्चे के दो टुकड़े मैं कर देता हूं । एक तुम ले लो , एक दूसरी मां से कहा तुम ले लो । तो जो असली मां थी, उस ने कहा कि बच्चे का टुकड़ा मत करो, यह बच्चा उसी को दे दो , यह उसी का है ।

तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के अन्दर यह जितने आन्दोलन होते हैं, जितनी गडबड़ होती है, जितनी अशांति होती है, यह विरोधी पार्टी के लोग उस को कराते भी हैं और आखिर में उस से फायदा उठाने के लिए सारा दोष सरकार के माथे मढ़ देना चाहते हैं ।

एक और आश्चर्यजनक बात श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी ने कही कि चाहे देश में सूखा हो, चाहे देश में अकाल हो, चाहे सर्दी हो, यह तमाम बातों के लिए सरकार जिम्मेदार हैं । सरकार इस बात के लिए भीजिम्मेदार है कि जन संघ और कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी को एक साथ मिला दिया । इसके लिए भी सरकार जिम्मेदार है । तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं विरोधी भाइयों ने जो यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव रखा, जैसा मैं ने आरम्भ में कहा, मुझे उससे आश्चर्य नहीं हुआ, मुझे आश्चर्य तो तब मालूम होता जब अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव न आता । लेकिन उस के साथ साथ जब इन के बीच में आपस में गठबन्धन होता है, आपस में विरोध करते हुये भी उनका जो यह काम है, हालांकि उसमें भी वह सफल नहीं हो रहे हैं, हम लोग तो चाहते हैं कि यह सफल हो जायें, संगठित हो जायें, एक विरोधी दल बन जाय , लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश वह भी नहीं हो रहा है और जहां तक मैं जानता हूं जो कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी है, उसके लेफ्टिस्ट और राइटिस्ट जो दो ग्रूप हैं, इनके बीच में भी आपस में झगड़े चल रहे हैं, कोई सुलह नहीं हो रही है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : कांग्रेस की तो कहो ।

सभापति महोदय : आर्डर । यह गलत बात है इस तरह से बार बार बीच में बोलना

17 hrs.

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : जहां तक लेफ्ट और राइट कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टियों का सवाल है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन का आपस में चाहे जो भी मतभेद हो , लेकिन मेरे दिल में कोई शक नहीं है कि वह दोनों एक हैं । मैं ने इस सदन में बार बार कहा है कि जब कभी कोई गड़बड़ी लेफ्ट कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी करती है तो राइट कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी उस का समर्थन करती है । इस लिये उन के कामों को देखते हुये कोई भी बुद्धिमान मनुष्य वह समझ जायेगा कि यही मानों में उन में आपस में कोई मतभेद नहीं है । ये भिन्न भिन्न है इस को दिखाने के लिये उन का एक नाटक हुआ करता है आपस में लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता कि यह शब्द अनपार्लियामेन्ट्री होगा या नहीं अगर मैं कहूं कि यह उसी तरह से है कि जैसे दो ठग आपस में झगड़ा करते हैं किसी तीसरे को ठगने के लिये ।

सभापति महोदय : ठगना लफ्ज इस्तेमाल करना उचित नहीं है ।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : इसी वास्ते मैं ने कहा कि पता नहीं यह शब्द पार्लियामेन्ट्री है या नहीं बहरहाल अगर वह शब्द गलत है तो मैं इस को नहीं कहना चाहता । मैं यह कहता हूं कि वह लोगों को धोखा देने के लिये आपस में झगड़ा करते हैं ।

मैं ने एक और बात सुनी है और वह यह कि जो जनसंघ पार्टी है, जिसके नेता श्री त्रिवेदी बोल चुके हैं, उस ने उन तमाम

[श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा]

बातों का समर्थन किया है जो स्वतन्त्र पार्टी इस देश में करना चाहती है। वह कोई कंट्रोल नहीं चाहती। वह चाहती है कि इस देश में जो ज्यादा पैसे वाले हैं वह और भी ज्यादा पैसे वाले बन जायें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह गलत है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : आप के गलत बातें कहने से क्या लाभ होगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप को मौका मिलेगा। आप की ओर से कोई बोलेगा तब आप इस को कहें।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : तब क्या माननीय सदस्य झूठ बात कहेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : अगर किसी भाषण के बीच में कोई एक बार कुछ कह दे तो ठीक हो सकता है लेकिन बार बार बोलना ठीक नहीं है।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : मैं ने कोई भी गलत बात नहीं कही है। उन्होंने मुझे झूठा कहा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : झूठ कह रहे हैं यह कहना अनपार्लियामेन्ट्री है।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : मैं कोई गलत बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर श्री बड़े का या श्री बेरवा को कोई ऐतराज है मेरे कहने पर तो वह अपने नेता का भाषण पढ़ लें कि उन्होंने क्या कहा है। जो कुछ स्वतन्त्र पार्टी इस देश में करना चाहती है उन तमाम बातों का उन्होंने समर्थन किया है।

कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी, स्वतंत्र पार्टी और और जन संघ के सदस्यों ने कांग्रेस के ऊपर प्रान्तीयता का दोषारोपण किया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं जन संघ से कि जब वह इस प्रकार का आरोप कांग्रेस पर लगाते हैं तब क्या उन्होंने अपने सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ सोचा है वह स्वयं कैसे हैं। उन्होंने कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के सम्बन्ध में और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के सम्बन्ध में क्या सोचा है कि वह क्या करते हैं। ये विरोधी पार्टियां इन तमाम चीजों का समय समय पर शोषण करती हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस ही एक ऐसी पार्टी है जो तमाम धर्मों के लोगों की और तमाम विचारों के लोगों पार्टी है। हम लोग किसी तरह की प्रान्तीयता या जातीयता की बातों पर विश्वास नहीं करते। अगर जनसंघ साम्प्रदायिक पार्टी न होती तो उस में सब धर्मों के लोग होते। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। यह इस बात को प्रमाणित करता है कि जो जनसंघ कांग्रेस के ऊपर प्रान्तीयता का दोषारोपण करता है वह स्वयंम एक साम्प्रदायिक पार्टी है। .... व्यवधान।

एक माननीय सदस्य : साम्प्रदायिकता और प्रान्तीयता सब जगह है कांग्रेस में।

सभापति महोदय : आप बाद में जवाब दीजिएगा।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : उन की पार्टी एक साम्प्रदायिक पार्टी है।

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा (गुरुदासपुर) : क्या जनसंघ की तरफ से कोई मुसलमान मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट में है।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : मैं एक ही बात कह कर समाप्त करता हूं कि जो मैंने कहा कि जन संघ एक साम्प्रदायिक पार्टी है उस को मैं प्रमाणित कर सकता हूं उनके नेता के व्याख्यान से। उन्होंने कहा कि "**कांग्रेस इज एन ऐन्टी हिन्दू पार्टी**" उन्होंने यह कह कर कांग्रेस पर दोषारोपण किया साथ ही साथ उन्होंने कहा कि कांग्रेस

माइनारिटी को प्रोत्साहन देती है । अगर कांग्रेस माइनारिटी को प्रोत्साहन देती है और कांग्रेस हिन्दुओं के खिलाफ है ऐसा कहा जाता है तो क्या यह प्रमाणित नहीं होता कि जब वह माइनारिटीज के खिलाफ बात करते हैं और वह सम्प्रदायवाद का समर्थन करते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : आप का यही मतलब है न कि हिन्दुओं के भी उतने ही हुकुक होते हैं कांग्रेस में जितने मुसलमानों के । कांग्रेस सब की रखवाली करती है ।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : मैं कह रहा था कि कांग्रेस ही एक ऐसी पार्टी है जो तमाम जातियों के लोगों को , तमाम धर्मों के लोगों को एक साथ रख हुए है और देश की अखंडता को कायम रख सकती है और इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र को भी कायम रख सकती है ।

श्री त्रिवेदी ने डिक्टेटरशिप की बात कही । उन्होंने कहा कि कांग्रेस जम्हूरियत को बरबाद कर रही है, डिमाक्रेसी को नष्ट कर रही है और इस देश के अन्दर डिक्टेटरशिप कायम करना चाहती है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप एक तरफ कांग्रेस के सदस्यों के काम करने के तरीके को देखिये और दूसरी तरफ आप उन को देखिये जो कि डिक्टेटरशिप की और रेजिमेंटिड सरकार का समर्थन करने वाले लोग हैं । जो कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग हैं, जो जन संघ जैसी पार्टी के लोग हैं वह डिक्टेटरशिप की बातें करते हैं, इस लिये कि वह सिद्धान्ततः डिक्टेटरशिप में विश्वास करते हैं । उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही जिस से वह प्रमाणित कर सकें कि कांग्रेस किस तरह से डिक्टेटरशिप की तरफ जा रही हैं । दूसरी तरफ मैं दावे से कह सकता हूं कि कांग्रेस ही ऐसी पार्टी है इस देश में जो डिमाक्रेसी की रक्षा कर सकती है और गरीबों की रक्षा कर सकती है । मजदूरों के हकों की रक्षा कर सकती है । इस देश के लिये वह बुरा दिन होगा जब कि विरोधी दलों जैसी प्रतिक्रियावादी पार्टियों की जड़ मजबूत होगी । अगर उन की जड़ मजबूत होगी तो इस देश के लिए दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी । लेकिन मेरे जैसे आदमी इस बात की आशा रखते हैं कि वह दिन उन पार्टियों के जीवन में आने वाला नहीं है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव को मैं सिर्फ आगे आने वाले चुनाव के लिये प्रचार का साधन मानता हूं विरोधी पार्टियों की तरफ से और इसकी तरफ उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखता हूं । मैं आशा करता हूं कि कि सदन इस को अस्वीकार करेगा ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं अदब से प्रार्थना करूंगा सब सदस्यों से कि यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल हमारे सामने आया है । यह बहुत सीरियस बात है । इस को सब लोग मेहरबानी कर के सुनें और सुनने के बाद चाहे तो अपनी बात सुना सकते हैं । बार बार बीच में बोलना ठीक नहीं है । मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा सब सदस्यों से कि वह पहले दूसरों की बातों को सुनें और जब उन को सुनाना हो तब वह सुनायें ।

17.09 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTIETH REPORT

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I beg to present the Fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.09-1/4 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—*contd.*

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम: सभापति महोदय, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि आज देश भर में एक महान् विपत्ति इस सूखा और अकाल की दशा के कारण आ गई है। लोगों का कहना यह है, और लोगों का ही नहीं, एक्सपर्ट्स का कहना यह है कि सन् 1857 में जो सूखा और अकाल पड़ा था उस के बाद 100 वर्षों में कभी भी इस तरह का भयानक सूखा और अकाल कभी नहीं आया। मुझे आज आपके द्वारा, इस सदन के द्वारा इस देश के सारे भाइयों और बहनों से यह अनुरोध करना है कि इस विपत्ति के समय में, उस से लड़ने के लिये सावधान रह कर और आपस में मिल जुल कर एकता के साथ उस का सामना करें। लेकिन आज यहां पर इस सदन की कार्यवाही को देख कर और विरोधी दलों के भाषणों को सुन कर मेरा मन क्षुब्ध हो चुका है। विरोधी दलों में यह तो हमेशा हो होता है कि चाहे कोई अच्छी बात हो या बुरी बात हो, विरोधी दल सरकार का कुछ न कुछ विरोध करते हैं। जब देश पर इतनी भारी विपत्ति आई हो, जब देश की लाखों करोड़ों जनता भुखमरी और अकाल और पीने के पानी की वजह से तड़प रही हो, उस समय इस स्थिति का नाजायज फायदा उठाना और लोगों को तोड़-फोड़ और हिंसात्मक कार्य करने के लिए भड़काना, अविश्वास की भावना फैलाना, मरते हुओं का शोषण करना मैं समझती हूं स्वार्थ की चरम सीमा है। मैं चाहती हूं कि देशवासी इन विरोधी दलों से, इन स्वार्थी लोगों से होशियार और चौकन्ने हो जाएं।

आप देखें कि एक भी विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्य ने यह नहीं कहा कि सूखे का मुकाबला करने के लिए आप अमुक अमुक स्टैप लें, अमुक कार्रवाई करें, जमीन को सींचें ताकि कम से कम रबी की बुवाई तो हो सके। ये वह लोग हैं जो कभी किसानों के पास गए तक नहीं हैं। ये वे लोग हैं जो कि ट्रेड यूनियन्स के दफ्तरों में बठकर, विद्यार्थियों के बीच में बठ कर उनको हिंसात्मक कार्रवाई करने के लिए भड़काते रहते हैं। हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही भी विदेशों की प्रेरणा से ये करवाते हैं। चीन, रूस, पाकिस्तान से इनको सन्देश मिलते हैं और उन सन्देशों को ये कार्यान्वित करते हैं। माननीय बनर्जी साहब ने अभी ऐसी बेबुनियाद बात कही है कि मैं सुन कर हैरान रह गई। उन्होंने कह दिया सरदी पड़ी तो यह दोष कांग्रेस का है, पाला पड़ा तो वह दोष कांग्रेस का है। आप देखें कि लोग पिस रहे हैं, उनके भूखों मरने की नौबत आ रही है और यहां यह कह रहे हैं कि मामूली गर्मी पड़ गई है, मामूली सूखा पड़ गया है और सारा जो दोष है वह कांग्रेस का है: मैं समझती हूं कि ये गांवों में कभी गए नहीं है: रूरल एरियाज में जा कर कभी इन्होंने वहां की समस्या को समझने की कोशिश नहीं की है। मैं इनको चुनौती देती हूं कि ये आयें और आकर बांदा की स्थिति को देखें, वहां गांवों की स्थिति को देखें। मैं कहती हूं कि इतना प्राम्प्ट एक्शन अगर सरकार ने न लिया होता और श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी ने और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने न लिया होता तो मेरे क्षेत्र में कम से कम सात आठ लाख लोग मर गए होते, बंगाल का जो अकाल था, उसकी पुनरावृत्ति यहां हो गई होती। इनको नहीं मालूम कि आज बांदा क्षेत्र में कुओं में पानी नहीं है, स्त्रियों को पानी लेने के लिए दस दस और पन्द्रह पन्द्रह मील दूर जाना पड़ता था लेकिन अब वहां भी पानी नहीं रहा है। नतीजा यह है कि हम लोग रेलों से, स्पेशल ट्रेन्ज से पानी पहुंचा रहे हैं। हमारे भाई बनर्जी साहब जो सिर्फ अस्सी मील दूर बैठते हैं वह कहते हैं कि मामूली सूखा हो गया और उसको इन्होंने अकाल कह दिया। स्वार्थ की चरम सीमा के दिग्दर्शन आपको यहां हो जाते हैं। इसकी कोई लिमिट तो होनी चाहिये। इस प्रकार का विरोधी दल मैं समझती हूं कि देश की प्रजातांत्रिक

व्यवस्था के लिये बहुत खतरनाक है। देश पर कमजोरी आई हुई है, देशवासियों पर विपत्ति आई हुई है और ये कहते हैं मामूली बात है। मैं देश के कर्णधारों से कहती हूं कि वे इस पर विचार करें। इन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि कान्यकुब्ज कालेज के प्रिंसिपल पर हमला किया गया पी० ए० सी० के लोगों द्वारा। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि झूठ की कोई सीमा होती है। जितना झूठ चाहे आप बोलें लेकिन भगवान के लिए जो लोग इस सदन में नहीं हैं और जो अपने आप को डिफेंड नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनके बारे में इस तरह की बातें तो न कहें। उन पर इस प्रकार का आरोप लगाना मानवता के परे की बात है। मैं बतलाना चाहती हूं कि अगर उस दिन वहां पर पी०ए० सी० और पुलिस के लोग नहीं होते तो कालेज को तो आग लगी ही होती, आ हमारे बनर्जी भाई भी यहां दिखाई न देते। जब हिंसा की प्रवृत्ति उभड़ती है तो कोई फर्क नहीं देखती है, कोई फर्क नहीं जानती है, कौन मित्र है, कौन शत्रु है, कौन बच्चा है, कौन बूढ़ा है, कौन स्त्री है, कौन पुरुष है, इसको नहीं देखती है। वह अगर वहां होते तो इनकी गर्दन साफ़ हो गई होती। हमारे विरोधी दल के भाई अगर तोड़फोड़ की कार्रवाइयां करते हैं तो उनको सोच लेना चाहिये कि यह वह आग है, हिंसा की अग्नि वह अग्नि है जो सब को निगल जाती है और ये लोग भी उससे बच नहीं सकते हैं। भोले भाले, सीधे सादे विद्यार्थियों को जिस तरह से इन्होंने भड़का रखा है, जिस तरह से हिंसात्मक प्रवृत्तियां जागृत करने के लिए उन में अपने एजेंट भेज रखे हैं, उसका एक सबूत में आपको बतलाना चाहती हूं। कुछ विद्यार्थी चूंकि उन्होंने जलाने का काम किया, वे गिरफ्तार हुए। उनके पास से लैफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का यह सर्क्युलर पकड़ा गया और लैफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का भी नहीं वह सर्क्युलर चीन से आया था और उस में लिखा हुआ था कि विद्यार्थियों को रेल उखाड़ने, पोस्ट आफिस जलाने और तमाम हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियां करने का आदेश दो और इसके लिए जो जरूरी सामान हो वह इन्हें दो। अब आप बतायें कि ला एण्ड आर्डर की सिचुएशन को कायम रखा जाय या न रखा जाय। देश को हमने जो इतने खून पसीने से इतने दिनों में बनाया है, उसको हम तबाह हो जाने दें, देश को इन लोगों के हाथ में छोड़ दें? ये वे लोग हैं जो विद्यार्थियों को आगे करके खुद पीछे हो जाते हैं। बांदा क्षेत्र का मैं आपको हाल बताती हूं। ये लोग बेचारे भोले भाले हरिजन भाइयों को गांव से यह समझा कर लाये कि चलो ट्रेजरी लूट लो। उनको कहा कि तुम्हें कुछ भी नहीं कहा जाएगा, तुम रुपया भी ले आओ और तुम्हें पांच पांच किलो चीनी भी मिलेगी। वे आ गए और जब पुलिस ने फायर किया तो इन्होंने कह दिया कि छोछे फायर हैं, खाली फायर हैं, डरो मत, आगे बढ़ो। ये अपने आप तो दीवाल के पीछे छिप गये और बेचारे पांच दस हरिजन भाइयों को इन्होंने आगे कर दिया। यह तो इनके कारनामे हैं।

ला एण्ड आर्डर का कंट्रोल इस तरह के आततायियों के हाथों में हम दे सकते हैं! इस तरह से शासन क्या उनको सौंपा जा सकता है? शान्ति को इस तरह से क्या भंग होने दिया जा सकता है? मुल्क में शान्ति को और व्यवस्था को कायम रखने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होती है। अब आप ही बताइये कि जब हिंसा फैलाई जाए तो पुलिस का क्या कर्त्तव्य होना चाहिये। इस प्रकार की हिंसा में जो लोग विश्वास करते हैं देश की बागडोर क्या उनको सौंप दी जाए? लाखों बेचारे अबोध बच्चों को, करोड़ों बालों को क्या इस प्रकार से गोलियां खाने के लिए छोड़ दें, हिंसा की कार्रवाई करने के लिए छोड़ दें, उन लोगों के हाथ में सौंप दें जो कि विदेशों से इंस्प्रेशन ले कर इस तरह की तोड़फोड़ की कार्रवाइयां इसलिए कर रहे हैं क्योंकि भुखमरी की नौबत आ सकती है और सूखे के कारण असन्तोष लोगों में है? किस प्रकार से बांदा क्षेत्र में दिन रात अधिकारियों ने काम किया है, उसकी

[श्रीमती सावित्री निगम]

जितनी प्रशंसा की जाए कम है। नेशनल एवार्ड कमेटी में अगर मैं होती तो मैं कहती कि उनको इनाम दो। उन्होंने खाना नहीं खाया, त्यौहार नहीं देखा, छुट्टी नहीं देखी और दो दो और तीन तीन बजे रात तक वे काम करते रहे हैं। कुओं में पानी सूख गया है, उनको उन्होंने पानी पहुंचाया, खाना भी उनको इन्होंने पहुंचाया, दो सौ गांवों को उन्होंने वैकेट करके ऐसे स्थानों पर पहुंचाया जहां रेल से पानी पहुंचाया जा सकता था। सौभाग्य है कि आज देश की बागडोर कांग्रेस सरकार के हाथ में है। हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री एक बहन है जो साक्षात भारत माता का रूप है। यह मैं देहाती शब्दों में कह रही हूं। अगर उन्होंने इस तरह से प्राम्प्ट एक्शन न लिया होता तो मैं बतलाना चाहती हूं कि पानी के अभाव के कारण ही लोग प्यासे मर गए होते, खाना न मिलने के कारण तो मरते ही। एक दिन भी हमारे बनर्जी साहब देहात में नहीं गए है। वही नहीं, मैं आपको अपने क्षेत्र की बात बतलाती हूं कि न बनर्जी साहब, न पी० एस० पी० के लोग, न कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग और न ही किसी और विरोधी पार्टी के लोग वहां गांवों में गए हैं, किसी भी क्षेत्र में वे नहीं गए हैं। आज वहां पर दस टैस्ट वर्क सैंटर्स खुले हुए हैं जिन में पांच पांच हजार आदमी काम कर रहे हैं। आदमियों की व्यवस्था करना, उनको अनाज पहुंचाना उनको वक्त पर वेजिज़ दिलाना, इस काम को केवल अधिकारी वर्ग पर ही नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता है। वे लोग अगर करना भी चाहें तो यह ह्यूमनली पासिबल नहीं है। मैंने डैसपरेट अपील सब को की, सब दलों के नेताओं से मैं मिली, मैंने उनसे प्रार्थना की कि भाई आओ और इस मौके पर हमारा साथ दो, हम लोगों को भूखों मरने से बचायें, लेकिन आपको सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि कहीं से भी किसी एक राजनीतिक दल की तरफ से भी एक भी कार्यकर्त्ता एक घंटे के लिए नहीं आया। पच्चीस दिन तक लगातार मैं गांव गांव घूमी हूं लेकिन एक भी पी० एस० पी० का वर्कर, एक भी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का या जन संघ का वर्कर मुझे नहीं मिला। यह मैं चुनौती दे कर कह सकती हूं . . .

17.19 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE *in the Chair*]

श्री बड़े: गलत कहती है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: आप कार में बैठ कर घूमने के लिए गई थीं।

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम: जन संघ के भाई नाम बता दें, कोई आदमी बता दें जो कि बांदा क्षेत्र में कहीं काम कर रहा हो, तो जो शर्त वह चाहें उसको मानने के लिये मैं तैयार हूं।

जो विपत्ति लोगों पर आई है इसकी जिम्मेदारी सिवाय नेचर के और किसी पर नहीं है। कुओं का पानी सूख गया है, जमीन पर दरारों पड़ गई हैं। बांदा में एक तिनका घास का किसी क्षेत्र में दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है। ऐसी दशा में जबकि पशुओं और आदमियों सब की जान खतरे में है सब से अधिक आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम लोग, सब मिलजुल कर इस प्यारे देश की भोलीभाली हजारों लाखों नर नारियों की जानों को बचायें, कैटल वैल्थ को बचायें। लेकिन कोई भी किसी प्रकार का भी सहयोग किसी से सिवाय सरकारी अधिकारियों के, सरकारी रिप्रिजेंटेटिव्ज के किसी से नहीं मिला है।

आज कल हमारे समाचारपत्रों में जिस प्रकार की खबरें निकलती हैं, मैं उस की एक मिसाल देना चाहती हूं। हमारे पास खबर आई कि हनूवा में एक स्त्री भूख से मर गई। मैं कुछ अधिकारियों और कार्यकर्त्ताओं के साथ वहां दौड़ी। रास्ते भर हम लोग दुखी रहे।

वहां पहुंच कर हम लोगों ने देखा कि किसी साहब ने उस स्त्री को लाल झंडे में लपेट रखा था। पूछ-ताछ करने और उस स्त्री के घर वालों से कागजात देखने पर पता चला कि उस को कैन्सर की बीमारी थी। अगर यह खबर अखबारों को दे दी जाती, तो वे भी लिख देते कि भूखे से एक स्त्री मर गई, क्योंकि वे वहां पर नहीं पहुंचे थे और इसलिए वे तथ्यों को नहीं जानते थे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि इस प्रकार तथ्यों को तोड़-मरोड़ कर और ट्विस्ट कर के बेजा फायदा उठाना और उन बेचारे लोगों का शोषण करना अनुचित है।

मैं एक और मिसाल भी देना चाहती हूं। जिस दिन हम लोग मानिकपुर से करीब पचास मील दूर सरैया नामक स्थान पर 173 बोरे गेहूं का आटा ले कर पहुंचे, उसी दिन खबर आई कि करवी तहसील के सामने बड़ा भारी डिमांस्ट्रेशन हो रहा है, जिस में बहुत से कम्युनिस्ट और प्रजा सोशलिस्ट भाग ले रहे हैं। नतीजा यह हुआ कि आटा तो अपने स्थान पर पहुंच गया, लेकिन सब अधिकारियों को सत्तर मील दूर करवी को भागना पड़ा और जो आटा उसी रात को बांट दिया जाता, उस को बांटने में चौबीस घंटे की देर हो गई। जो बेचारे लोग पहले ही दो तीन दिन से भूखे थे, उन को एक दिन और भूखा रखने की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है, यह मैं अपने विरोधी दल के भाइयों से पूछना चाहती हूं।

आज जब कि इस बात की आवश्यकता थी कि हम सरकारी अधिकारियों को स्थिति को सुधारने में सहयोग देते, उन से पूरा काम लेते और लोगों को भूखों मरने से बचाते, तब डिमान्स्ट्रेशन हो रहे हैं और यहां पर नो कान्फिडेंस मोशन लाया जा रहा है, जिस से सदन का समय खराब हो रहा है।

खाद्य मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि हमारा बुंदेलखण्ड का सारा क्षेत्र ऐसा है, जो एक इरिगेशन, एक्वाटर से ही चने की बहुत बढ़िया फसल पैदा कर सकता है। उन्होंने कुछ बहुत उम्दा कदम उठाए हैं और देश की सारी फूड स्ट्रेटेजी को बदल दिया है। उस के लिए उन को मुबारकबाद देती हूं, लेकिन अगर वह चाहते हैं कि बुंदेलखण्ड जैसे बड़े क्षेत्र को, जिस की आबादी लगभग पचास लाख है, उन को पूरा वर्ष न खिलाना पड़े, तो उन से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह वार फुटिंग पर काम कर के ट्रकों से उस क्षेत्र में रिग्ज और पंपिंग सेट ले जायें और साथ साथ वहां पर बिना यह पूछे कि यह किस का खेत है, बिना किसी कानूनी कार्यवाही और रेड टैप के जगह जगह बने की बुवाई करा दें। अगर वह ऐसा करेंगे, तो यह देश की बहुत बड़ी सेवा होगी और उन का बहुत बड़ा योगदान होगा। मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि हमारे क्षेत्र में इतना एका है कि कोई भी आदमी इस काम में रोड़ा नहीं अटकायेगा और उन को पूरी पूरी सफलता मिलेगी।

आज भी हमारे देश में ऐसे एन्टी-सोशल लोग मौजूद हैं, जो अन्न के व्यापारी कहलाते हैं, जिन्होंने अब भी लाखों बोरे अनाज इस लिए छिपा रखा है कि शायद वह एक किलो से घट कर आठ छटांक हो जाये और उन को और भी ज्यादा फायदा हो जाये। इस बात को दृष्टि में रख कर खाद्य मंत्री महोदय एक तो यह निर्णय करें कि फूडग्रेन्ज में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग किया जाये, क्योंकि उस के बिना काम नहीं चल सकता है और दूसरे भगवान के लिए वह कम से कम सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में छिपे हुए अनाज को बाहर निकालें, वर्ना वहां पर लॉलिसनेस फैलने का खतरा है।

मैं उनको बताना चाहती हूं कि स्वयं मेरे पास लोग आये और उन्होंने कहा कि बनहजी, हम आप के लिए मर-मिटने के लिये तैयार हैं, आप हमें इशारा भर कर दें, तो

[श्रीमती सावित्री निगम]

जिन बाजारों में गल्ला ग़ायब हो गया है, हम गल्ले को लूट कर वहां पर बोरे के बोरे बेचना शुरू कर दें । मैंने उनको कहा कि वे धीरज रखें, हम बाहर से अन्न ला कर उनको जरूर खिलायेंगे और उनको भूखों नहीं मरने देंगे ।

मैं दावे के साथ कह सकती हूं कि विरोधी दल चाहे एक नहीं, दस नो कान्फिडेंस मोशन लायें, लेकिन इस देश की जनता सियाह और सफ़ेद में फ़र्क जानती है । वह समझती है कि अगर आज कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट न होती, तो पता नहीं क्या होता । वह जानती है कि जब तक कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट है, तब तक देश में एक भी आदमी भूखा नहीं मर सकता है, चाहे एक नहीं, दस सूखे आयें । हम उसका नमूना देख चुके हैं ।

अगर हम इस वक्त हिम्मत के साथ और एक डायनामिक और डिसाइसिव ढंग से काम लें, तो इस बहुत बड़े अभिशाप को वरदान में बदला जा सकता है । आज देश में जहां जहां टेस्ट वर्क हो रहे हैं, वहां पर सड़कों पर मिट्टी डाली जा रही है और कोई जगह ऊंची की जा रही है । मैं खाद्य मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि सारा टेस्ट वर्क इरिगेशन प्राजेक्ट्स पर होना चाहिए, तालाबों को गहरा किया जाना चाहिए, कुंओं को गहरा करना चाहिए और नये कुंए खोदे जाने चाहिएं । भगवान के लिए वह टेस्ट वर्क की परिभाषा को भी बदलें । यह ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट द्वारा लादा गया अभिशाप है । टेस्ट वर्क का वर्तमान रूल बिल्कुल गलत है । पूरा काम लिया जाये और पूरी मजदूरी दी जाये । आज टेस्ट वर्क में रुपया यूं ही फेंका जा रहा है । अगर लोगों से एरियाज को डिमारकेट कर के, उनके ग्रुप बना कर इरिगेशन प्राजेक्ट्स पर काम लिया जाये, तो इस से दस गुना ज्यादा काम होगा । धन्यवाद ।

Shri Shinkre: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I did not want to participate in this debate because our group has already given the name of Dr. Swell as our participant or participant on behalf of our group. But I saw on the side of the Opposition that most of them are absent. They may be absent because..

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): They are not interested. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let us not waste time. Please go on.

Shri Shinkre: I do not want that the absence of the Members of the Opposition should be interpreted by my hon. friends on the Treasury Benches as lack of interest on their part but that most of them are not aware that the sitting of the House today has been extended up to 6 O'clock. Therefore, they are absent. Anyway (*Interruption*) I know that the hon. Members from the Congress party will repeatedly say....

Shri Sheo Narain: Even the Mover of the motion is not here; the Mover of the no-confidence motion is not here. It is a point of order.

Mr. Chairman: It is not necessary there is no point of order. Please go on, Mr. Shinkre.

Shri Shinkre: The usual remark of the Congress Members is that nowadays it has become the fashion of the Opposition to bring in a no-confidence motion every session and that such a motion has lost even its value of novelty. But I want to submit most respectfully that a no-confidence motion is one of the weapons in the armoury of the Opposition, and it is definitely the time to show to the country and to Parliament—first, to the country—what are the defects and the failures of this Government and this is the time at least

when there is no Congress member who can dare say in his senses that there is no reason for a no-confidence motion against this Government. Because, what has happened in between the last session and today is enough material not only to condemn the Government for the last two months but for all the 19 years of their misrule.

It is not I who says so. It is one of the most conventional papers—the *Hindustan Times*, which has been their own supporter in the past elections—that has come forward with the worst type of condemnation of this misrule over the past 19 years. Why? For the simple reason that the present Government never take decisions from the radical, national point of view. They always take decisions taking the party interests and the next election into consideration. They want to catch a few votes more or they want to avoid losing a few votes, and they take decisions accordingly. That is their death-knell and so if they are going to Dooms day it is none of the business of the Members of the Oppo- going to Doom's day it is none of the Opposition, cannot take much credit for that. It is because of their own failures that they have come to this most pitiful condition and pitiful state.

Take any decision that the Government have taken. Take, for instance, the decision on the reorganisation of Punjab. What harm was there to continue Punjab under President's rule with that first-class experience of Shri Dharma Vira until the next election? Why did they hurry up and establish the two States? We know practically every Congress member has been made a Minister or a Deputy Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary. They are not satisfied with 50 per cent of ministerial jobs provided for Congress members. I find from today's papers that Mr. Musaffir has threatened the country by announcing that he will appoint one more Cabinet Minister and 1 more Deputy Minister. This is the sort of politicking they want to establish in this country on the strength of which they want to carry on.

They speak of socialism. What have they done to bring about socialism in this country? Anybody in his senses would say that an expenditure tax would go a long way to establish socialism. Most of the big firms show crores of rupees of expenditure and no profit. The revenue authorities just look askance without being able to do anything, because they allow the firms to have so much expenditure and to show only losses at the end of the financial year. An expenditure tax would force the big money earners to save some money, if they do not save in the normal way. I would like to submit to Mr. Bhagat—who is gossiping and talking—that he must consider the feasibility of imposing immediately a reasonably huge expenditure tax, after allowing up to a certain ceiling, so that big firms may know that if they spend lavishly they must pay a certain percentage to the Government also. If this is not done, there will be no socialism. This is the least Government should do, but I know in this pre-election year they will not do it because, where will they get the money from for their election campaign?

Devaluation itself was a condemnation of their economic policies and economic follies over the last 19 years. They have not achieved anything after that. Not only they are not increasing the exports which is beyond their control, but they are increasing the imports. This morning's paper says this year we have allowed licences to the extent of Rs. 300 crores on the assumption that our exports will increase. But what is the net result? Mr Manubhai Shah himself has said that over the last 3 months, no tangible results have been achieved and not even export of the old standard is there. They want to justify every- on the assumption that our exports the country. May I remind them, God only helps those who help themselves? Up to this day they have not anything to show that they really want to help themselves.

[Shri Shinkre]

Because I am speaking offhand, there is very little to add. Democracy does not mean merely the rule of the majority. It means much more; it means the establishment of healthy democratic conventions. What has the political party in power done in the last 19 years to establish healthy democratic conventions? Leave aside what is happening today in Andhra Pradesh where one faction of Congress people are fighting another faction of Congress people. A few months back when our late Prime Minister went to Bangalore for the AICC session, how was he treated? He was greeted with brickbats and stones. By whom? By the Congress people. Yet, we have not done anything. We did not see a single leader call their own party men and ask them to stop this nonsense. It is because they were afraid that they will lose their position in the elections. It will be a loss for whom? For the Congress Party and not for the country. No matter what a particular State may want today or tomorrow, no State has yet given any indication that it wants to secede from the country. Therefore, in this preoccupation, in this permanent worry under which they are labouring, to keep and maintain power, they will end up by losing the power. It is the usual experience that those who want to remain in power by placating all sections that are disgruntled and dissatisfied, they will end up by losing the power and losing the followers. Those who care for them only for the sake of power will desert them the day they are no more in power. So the time has come when they should learn this lesson, when they should see the writing on the wall even today, because it is the only party which, to a certain extent, does enjoy the confidence of the great bulk of the people; it is the only party which is in a position to have the overall control over this vast and big country. Therefore, it is their bounden duty, moral duty and obligation towards the poor, innocent millions of this country. They should rally round and show them once at least that they care for the country and they should keep the nation first and the party next. I hope they will really learn some lesson out of this.

Mr. Chairman: Shrimati Kamla Chaudhuri—Those hon. Members who want to speak should get up and catch the eye of the Chair. Unless they catch my eye nobody would be called.

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी (हापुड़) : सभापति महोदय, अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव यह याद दिलाता है कि जैसे दहली में बहुत से फैशन चलते हैं नित नये नये, लोक-सभा का यह फैशन बन गया है । नौ महीने के अन्दर तीन बार हमारी सरकार के ऊपर अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आया । लेकिन मुझे बड़ी निराशा हुई कि हमारे जनसंघ के नेता ने जिस भाषा में, जिन शब्दों में इस प्रस्ताव को रखा, उसमें ऐसा जान पड़ता था कि कोई तथ्य नहीं है और शायद हृदय से वह यह समझते थे कि सिर्फ चुनाव की तैयारी के लिए कुछ बातें रखना चाहते हैं और उन्होंने अपनी वही पुरानी कहानी दोहरा दी, महंगाई, अन्न की कमी जो कि इस सदन में हमेशा ही हम सुनते रहे हैं । एक बात नयी, विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन की उन्होंने कही । विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन देश में हुए । लेकिन उनके पीछे क्या वह स्वीकार करते हैं हमारे विरोधी दलों का और समाज-विरोधी तत्वों का हाथ नहीं है ? मुझे मालूम है, मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में भी विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन हुए और विद्यार्थियों से मैंने स्वयं बात की तो वह यह कहने लगे कि उनको मालूम भी नहीं कि उनकी मांग क्या है, वह किस लिए आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं । मवाने में विद्यार्थी पहुंचे और वह हजारों की तादाद में मेरठ से भेजे गये । अब इनके ऊपर किसने खर्चा किया ? किस ने पैसा दिया किराये के लिए ? किस ने खाने की व्यवस्था की ? दूकानें बन्द थीं । हड़ताल थी । उनके ताले तोड़ तोड़ कर दूकानों को लूटा गया । वह माल पुलिस

ने बरामद भी किया । फिर इल्जाम सरकार के ऊपर कि गोली चलती है, लाठी चलती है । जहां ऐसी घटनाएं हों कि दिन दहाड़े डकैती हो, वहां पुलिस और क्या करेगी ? पुलिस को दो ही अधिकार आप ने कंट्रोल करने के लिए दे रखा है कि लाठी चलायें या गोली चलायें । तो आज मैं पूछना चाहती हूं अपने विरोधी दल के भाइयों से कि क्या सरकार ही पर यह सारी जिम्मेदारी है । क्या वह समाज के अंग नहीं हैं ? क्या उनका कर्त्तव्य नहीं है कि वह इन लोगों को रोक सकें ? इस तरह की बातें जनता खूब समझती है और मैं बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानती हूं कि जनता की क्या धारणा आज बनी हुई है । चुनाव के प्रति यह कल्पना कि कांग्रेस सरकार को वह हटा कर अपनी सरकार स्थापित कर लेंगे, कोरी कल्पना ही रहने वाली है । मेरी जहां तक जानकारी है, मैं समझती हूं इस बार कांग्रेस सरकार और मजबूत बनेगी । हमारे कांग्रेस के उम्मीदवार और अधिक तैयार हो कर आयेंगे, क्योंकि इस बात को सब जानते हैं कि अगर कांग्रेस को हरा दिया तो और कोई दल इस देश में ऐसा नहीं है जो अपनी सरकार कायम कर लेगा ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : जन संघ है ।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी : जन संघ के पास लीडरशिप नहीं है ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : वह तो नतीजा अभी मालूम हो जायगा ।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी : मैं तो आपकी बात बड़ी शान्ति से सुनती हूं, हस्तक्षेप नहीं करती हूं, आपको भी मेरी बात सुननी चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि भ्रष्टाचार बहुत है । मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करती हूं कि समाज में भ्रष्टाचार है । जब समाज में भ्रष्टाचार है तो सरकार में भी होगा, क्योंकि उसी समाज में से चुनकर प्रतिनिधि आते हैं, यदि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये कहा जाय, तो वे भी हमारे ही भाई-बन्धु हैं, तो आज यह एक सामाजिक दोष है कि हमारे यहां भ्रष्टाचार है । इस दोष को कानून बना कर दूर नहीं किया जा सकता, कानून के सामने स्पष्ट उदाहरण चाहिये, तब कानून सजा दे सकता है, इसलिये यह एक सामाजिक दोष है ।

इसी तरह से एक आन्दोलन आज इलेक्शन के आने से पूर्व उठाया गया है, गोवध का, और "बंद" का ।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member behind there should not read the newspaper in the House.

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी : हमारी तटस्थता की नीति के सम्बन्ध में हमारे विरोधी दल के भाई कहते हैं कि हम तटस्थ नहीं हैं । हम तटस्थ हैं—शान्ति के लिये । इससे बड़ा सबूत हमारी तटस्थता का और क्या हो सकता है कि जब पाकिस्तान का हम पर हमला हुआ तो हम ने एक लड़ाई लड़ी दिलेरी और बहादुरी से, लेकिन जब शान्ति की आवाज उठाई गई, तो हम ही ने शान्ति की आवाज उठाई और हम ने अपने नेता, अपने प्रधान मंत्री—लाल बहादुर जी का शान्ति के लिये बलिदान कर दिया—फिर भी हमारी तटस्थता से इन्कार है ? हम तटस्थ है अहिंसा के लिये, हिंसा के लिये नहीं, हम तटस्थ हैं शान्ति के लिये । अशान्ति के लिये नहीं ।

एक बात और कहना चाहती हूं, मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगी, हमारे शर्मा जी कह रहे हैं कि एक कविता सुना दूं, बड़े गर्म-गर्म भाषण हुए हैं, बहुत रोष में लोग बोले हैं, अतः अब मैं आपका थोड़ा सा मनोविनोद करना चाहती हूं, लेकिन साथ ही प्रार्थना करती हूं कि हस्तक्षेप न कीजिएगा—

हे प्रजातंत्र का यहां नियम
पार्टियां बहुत सी होती हैं ।

[श्रीमती कमला चौधरी]

जैसे राजे-महाराजों के,
रानियां बहुत सी होती हैं ।
राजघराने में आते ही,
सब पटरानी कहलाती हैं ।
इसी भांति से राजनीति में,
पार्टी भी मानी जाती है ।

नई, पुरानी, छोटी-मोटी,
सब जनता की पटरानी हैं ।
जुदा-जुदा है बात सभी की,
सब की जुदा कहानी है ।
पर एक बात में एक सभी,
इस फन में सब लासानी हैं ।
प्रेम जोग है लिया सभी ने,
सब जनता पर दीवानी है ।
पर किसी एक की पांचों घी में,
शेष भाग को रोती हैं ।
है प्रजातंत्र का यहां नियम,
पार्टियां बहुत सी होती हैं ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : यह तो बिलकुल सही कहा है, तुम्हारी पांचों घी में है ।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Please do not comment like this.

Shri Bade: She is a poetess.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी :

है अधिकार बराबर सब के,
सब है वोटों की अधिकारी ।
फिर भी यह अन्याय,
एक ही बनती केवल सत्ताधारी ।
इसी लिये है झगड़ा, टंटा,
कहतीं सभी हमारी बारी ।
दर दर जाकर अलख जगातीं,
कहती नहारी ।

बड़ी पुरानी रीति "सौतियाडाह",
सौत को सदा सताता ॥
देख सौत को पीतम प्यारी,
गुस्सा सदा सौत को आता ।
वही नियम हैं इन पर लागू,
सब समय रार में खोती हैं ।
है प्रजातंत्र का यहां नियम,
पार्टियां बहुत सी होती हैं ।

और जरा उसकी भी सोचो,
जिसका पल्ला कुछ भारी है ।
नखरे, नाज, चमकवाली है,
सिर चढ़ी पिया की प्यारी है ।
है अधिकार, हुकूमतवाली,
धन-दौलत की जिस पर ताली ।
सुखी कहां वह भी बेचारी,
नित करनी पड़ती है रखवाली ।
सौतें दिन रात सताती हैं,
सब मिलकर ऐब लगाती हैं ।
मात इसे हो, मैं हूं रानी,
मनसूबे सभी बनाती हैं ।
इसी सोच में चिन्तित रहती,
सब बीज जहर के बोती है ।
है प्रजातंत्र का यहां नियम,
पार्टियां बहुत सी होती हैं ।

बड़ी मुसीबत है जनता की,
जैसे बहु-पत्नीवाले की
वह भी आंख दिखा देती है,
जो मालिक कुंजी-ताले की ।
काम पड़े पर कह देती है,
क्या मेरी ही ठेकेदारी ।
कहां मरी वे प्रेम दिवानी,
जो जाती तुझपर बलिहारी ।
बाकी सब ताना दे कहती,
अरे वाह, पतिव्रता नारी ।

लछन देख लिये उमके,
जिसके कारण हम गई बिसारीं ।
सभी दुखी हैं अपने दुख से,
नित तीखे तीर चुभोती हैं ।
है प्रजातंत्र का यहां नियम,
पार्टियां बहुत सी होती हैं ।

सभापति महोदय, प्रजातन्त्र में दो पार्टियां होनी चाहियें। मेरी राय में एक सरकार की पार्टी हो और दूसरी विरोधी पार्टी। इन्सान से गलती होती है, सरकारी कर्मचारी भी इन्सान हैं, और वे भी गलती कर सकते हैं। हमारा कर्त्तव्य है कि उन गलतियों को दूर करें/मुझे बड़ा दुख है, मैं तो समझती थी कि हमारे जनसंघ के नेता सचमुच कुछ रचनात्मक सुझाव देंगे, देश में जो आन्दोलन चल रहे है, उनका हल बतायेंगे, लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कोई रचनात्मक सुझाव हमारे सामने नहीं आया। जितने भी भाषण मैंने विरोधी भाइयों के सुने, उनका मुझ पर केवल यही असर पड़ा, कि यह सब चुनाव की तैयारी है।

हमारे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के नेता मसानी साहब ने कहा कि कांग्रेस की करारी हार होने वाली है, करारी हार कांग्रेस की नहीं होने वाली है, विरोधी दलों को करारी हार होने वाली है, क्योंकि यह जो आतंक फैल गया है, यह जो प्रदर्शन हुए हैं, ये जो तोड़ फोड़ और रेल की पटड़ियों के उखाड़ने के काम हुए हैं, एक तरफ कहना—अन्न की कमी है, दूसरी तरफ पटड़ियां उखाड़ कर गाड़ियों को रोकना, इन बातों को जनता बहुत अच्छी तरह से समझ रही है। मैं देहातों में जाती हूं तो लोग कहते है कि इन लोगों के कारनामें हम देख रहे हैं, अगर कभी इनकी सरकार आ गई, तो देश का क्या होगा, इसलिये इनकी यह कल्पना पूरी होने वाली नहीं है। मैं तो यह कहूंगी कि हमारा सब का, आपका भी यह कर्तव्य होना चाहिए कि हम सब मिल कर इन आन्दोलनों का मुकाबला करें। विद्यार्थियों में असन्तोष है, तो हम सब को मिल कर उनका प्रयत्न करना चाहिये, उनकी समस्याओं को सोचना और समझना चाहिये, सरकार के सामने रखना चाहिये। शिक्षा मंत्री इस समय यहां उपस्थित नहीं हैं, लेकिन एक निवेदन मैं जरूर करना चाहूंगी कि विद्यार्थियों में असन्तोष जरूर है, लेकिन यह असन्तोष भड़काया हुआ है, उनको भड़काया गया है। लेकिन फिर भी सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि 19 वर्षों में हमने और बहुत कुछ काम किया, इस को दुनिया जानती है इतिहास साक्षी है, लेकिन भाषा सम्बन्धी समस्या हम नहीं हल कर पाये है। मातृभाषा में शिक्षा का न होना मैं समझती हूं कि बहुत बड़े असन्तोष का कारण है जिस पर हमारे शिक्षा मन्त्री विचार करेंगे।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहती हूं कि सूखे और अकाल का हम लोग मुकाबला करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मेरी कांस्टिट्युएन्सी में बहुत से लोग ऐसे है जिन्होंने अपने पैसे से ट्यूबवैल लगा लिये हैं, लेकिन उन्हें बिजली नहीं मिलती। सरकार को यह चाहिये कि इस वक्त अपनी तमाम शर्तों को हटा ले और यह कर दे कि जो भी अपने आप ट्यूबवैल लगाना चाहता है, जिसमें इतनी सामर्थ्य हो, उसको वह तुरन्त बिजली दे दे। जहां ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है वहां जल्दी से जल्दी सरकारी ट्यूब वैल लगने चाहियें। मैं समझती हूं कि इस समस्या को हम इस तरह से हल कर सकते है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस निन्दाप्रस्ताव की निन्दा करती हूं जो कि सरकार के खिलाफ लाया गया है। मैं उसका विरोध करती हूं।

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर (किशनगंज): जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, पार्लियामैंट सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं है, दुनिया के अन्दर आप जहां भी

[श्री मोहम्मद ताहिर]

जायें, उनमें बहुत सी जगहों में पार्लियामेंट नजर आयेगी । पार्लियामेंट में गवर्नमेंट भी होती है और अपोजीशन भी होती है । लेकिन मुझे इस बात पर हैरत होती है कि जब हम अपने यहां की अपोजीशन पार्टियों को देखते हैं तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कोई चाइना से आया हुआ है, कोई मास्को से आया हुआ है और कोई अमरीका से आया हुआ है । हमारे यहां दुनिया के मुख्तलिफ हिस्सों के लोग आये हैं और महज झगड़ा करने के लिये । अजीब हालत है । अपोजीशन का काम तो यह होना चाहिये कि वे इस मुल्क को अपना मुल्क समझे, इस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को अपना एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन समझे, और फिर इस के अन्दर जो खराबी हो उसको लाये । खराबी को बतला कर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को कायल करे और मुल्क को फायदा पहुंचाये । लेकिन हमें अफसोस इस बात का है कि हम देख रहे हैं कि न वह इस मुल्क को अपना मुल्क समझते हैं न इस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को अपना एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ।

हम यहां पर उनके दो फंक्शन्स देख रहे हैं । एक तो इस हाउस के अन्दर और एक हाउस के बाहर । हाउस में उनका जो फंक्शन है उसको आप सब जानते हैं कि वह क्या कर रहे हैं । हाउस के बाहर हमारे बनर्जी साहब ने कहा कि फलां जगह रिट्रेंचमेंट हो गया, यह किस की जिम्मेदारी है, फलां मजदूर को तकलीफ हुई, यह किस की जिम्मेदारी है । मैं कहता हूं कि करोड़ों नहीं अरबों रुपयों का नेशनल लास रेलों को जलाने, बसों को जलाने, पोस्ट आफिस को जलाने, थानों को जलाने, सड़कों को खराब करने, पैट्रोल पम्प को खराब करने, प्रेजिडेंट की लाइब्रेरी को जलाने से हुआ है । यह जो तमाम हरकतें पांच सालों में इस मुल्क में हुई हैं, जिनमें अरबों रुपयों का नेशनल लास हुआ, यह किस ने किया है । क्या हम लोगों ने कहा कि इस किस्म की हरकतें करो, ट्रेन जला दो, तार खोल दो, चलते हुए मुसाफिरों को जो अपने सफर में जा रहे हों, तकलीफ पहुंचाओ । आप जानते हैं कि सफर में लोगों को कितनी तकलीफें होती हैं, उस को हर चीज की जरूरत होती है । लेकिन उस मुसीबत को किस ने भड़काया । श्री बनर्जी बतलायें कि यह जिम्मेदारी किस की थी । हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी की या अपोजीशन की । आप को मालूम होगा कि जो एजिटेशन शुरू हुए, यह जो बन्द शुरू हुए, बिहार बन्द, यू० पी० बन्द, बम्बई बन्द, यह किस ने किये । यह अपोजीशन पार्टीज ने किये । इन बन्दों से क्या कम नेशनल प्रापर्टी का लास हुआ है । हमारी अपोजीशन पार्टीज यह समझ रही हैं कि मुल्क के अन्दर लोगों के आंखें नहीं हैं, वह देखते नहीं हैं कि हमारा नेशनल लास कौन कर रहा है, मुल्क को बरबाद कौन कर रहा है । हमारी गवर्नमेंट, जो कि मुल्क को फायदा पहुंचाना चाहती है, उसको कौन चैन नहीं लेने देता है । सब समझते हैं कि अपोजीशन हम को चैन नहीं लेने देना चाहता है । यह निहायत शर्म की बात है ।

मैं अपोजीशन के लोगों से कहूंगा कि यह नो कांफिडेंस मोशन न लाते बल्कि उनको चाहिये था कि यू० पी० में जाते, बिहार में जाते और वहां के खेतों को जलते हुए देखते, जिस जगह बोवाई नहीं हुई है उसको देखते । जो जनता परेशान है उसको देखते । अगर वह ऐसा करते तो उन की हिम्मत नहीं होती कि यहां पर नो कांफिडेंस मोशन लाते । बल्कि वह गवर्नमेंट के साथ जाते और जनता को मुसीबत से बचाने में हुकूमत की मदद करते । लेकिन यह उन्होंने नहीं किया । किया यह कि यहां आकर गवर्नमेंट को क्रिटिसाइज करना शुरू किया । जो बिल्कुल जायज नहीं ।

मैं कहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट करे क्या । तमाम बिहार में सुखाड़ हो गया है । आप देखेंगे तो

आप की आंखों में आंसू आ जायेंगे । वहां पर जानवरों को पानी नहीं मिलता । जानवरों को लोग भगा रहे हैं क्योंकि न वह खाना दे सकते है उन को न पानी दे सकते हैं । ऐसी हालत में आज इस हाउस में क्या हो रहा है । यह बड़े शर्म की बात है ।

मुझे इस बात पर एक किस्सा याद आ गया । जरा इसको सुन लीजिये । एक मौलवी साहब थे और उनकी एक बीबी थी । कभी मियां बीबी में मेल नहीं होता था । लेकिन मौलवी साहब बराबर अपनी बीबी को अच्छी अच्छी साड़ियां देते थे, जेवरात देते थे, लिपस्टिक देते थे, यह यत्न करते थे लेकिन उनकी किसी बात से बीबी खुश नहीं होती थीं । मौलाना परेशान हो गये । एक दिन वह घर छोड़ कर जंगल चले गये फकीर हो कर । तपस्या करते करते उन्होंने यह गुण सीखा कि हवा में उड़ जाते थे । जब उन्होंने उड़ना सीख लिया तब कहा कि अब जाकर मुझ में कुछ गुण आया है, चलो जरा बीबी को कायल करो । चुनांचे वह उड़ कर अपने घर के चारों तरफ उड़ने लगे । उनकी बेगम साहिबा अपनी सहेली के साथ आंगन में बैठी हुई थी । उन्होंने देखा तो कहा यह क्या उड़ कर आया । वह भागीं और डर से घर में घुस गईं । एक दफा मौलाना ने फिर उड़ान की, फिर दूसरी तरफ को उड़ान की । बेगम साहिबा फिर दूसरे कोने में घुस गई । वह देख रहे थे । उन्होंने कहा कि अब वह कायल हो जायेगी । इतनी खिदमत से जो कायल नहीं हुई थी वह अब हो जायेगी । वह एक जगह उतरे और वहां से घर आये, तो देखा कि बीबी कोने में छिपी हुई है । बहुत परेशान थी । पूछा क्या बात है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि क्या बतलाऊं, अभी मैंने देखा, मालूम नहीं कौन फरिश्ता था, अच्छा आदमी मालूम होता था । तमाम मकान में उड़ कर इधर से उधर और उधर से इधर जाता था । मौलाना ने सोचा कि अब यह कायल हो जायेगी । उन्होंने गलती से कह दिया कि अरे भाई, तुम ने देखा नहीं । वह मैं ही तो था । बेगम साहिबा ने कहा अच्छा जनाब थे, तब ही तो टेढ़े उड़ रहे थे । गरज बेगम साहिबा अपनी आदत के मुताबिक शिकायत से बाज आई ।

कांग्रेस ने हजार यत्न किये, इस गवर्नमेंट में मुल्क की खिदमत करके तमाम लोगों को सभी चीजें मुहैय्या कीं । और हर किस्म की तक्किायात में लगी हुई है मगर अपोजीशन की हालत यह है कि बावजूद तक्किायों के उन्हीं बेगम की तरह हैशिकायत करना अपना शेवा बना लिया है । यह हालत हमारे अपोजीशन की है । हजार सहूलियत कीजिये, लेकिन वह यही कहेंगे कि टेढ़ापन नहीं गया ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अभी तक नहीं गया ।

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर : आपको हमारी तमाम बातें बुरी नजर आयेंगी ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि हमको चाहिये था कि जरा इन्सानियत के साथ तमाम बातों पर गौर करते हुए सोचते कि यह मुल्क हमारा है, हमें इसे चलाना है । आपके सामने यह सवाल होना चाहिये कि कभी आप भी इस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में आ सकते हैं, भले ही आज कांग्रेस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में हो । आपको चाहिये कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को मदद कीजिये न कि परेशान कीजिये ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अपोजीशन वाले कुछ भी सोचते हों, लेकिन आपको यकीन दिलाता हूं, और सब को यकीन दिलाता हूं कि तमाम अपोजीशन वाले मिल कर भी अगर चाहें कि आफताब पर धूल डाल कर उसकी रोशनी को खराब कर दें, तो भी यह आफताब चमकता रहेगा । इसलिये वह इस बात की कोशिश न करे। आफताब पर धूल डालने से क्या फायदा होगा । कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ईमानदारी के साथ काम करती रहेगी। हो सकता है कि हम में कोई कमी हो, आखिर

[श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर]

हम इन्सान हैं, लेकिन अगर पानी नहीं बरसा तो हम क्या करें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हां ।

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर : हां कहते हो, पानी न बरसने पर न आपका अख्त्यार है और न हमारा । इस साल पानी नहीं बरसा तो हो सकता है कोई गुनाह की बात होगी, नहीं तो यह बात न होती ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : कांग्रेस के पाप से पानी नहीं आया ।

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर : अपने महापाप को नहीं देखते । आपको भी बरसात पर अख्त्यार नहीं है और हमको भी नहीं है । पानी नहीं बरसा, सूखा पड़ गया तो हम क्या करें।

हम कोशिश करेंगे कि एक आदमी भी इस मुल्क का भूख की वजह से मरने न पाए । दुनिया के जिस कोने से भी हो सकेगा, हम उस को गल्ला लाकर खिलायेंगे, और हम उन को जिन्दा रखेंगे और उनको हम कांग्रेस जिन्दाबाद का नारा लगाने का मौका देंगे । हम कभी आपको मौका नहीं देंगे कि जिस तरह से आप यहां हाउस में नुक्सान कर रहे हैं उस तरह से बाहर जाकर भी इस मुल्क के लोगों को नुक्सान पहुंचाते रहिये ।

[شری محمد طاہر (کشن گنج) -

جناب چیرمین صاحب - پارلیامینٹ صرف ہندوستان میں ہی نہیں ہے - دنیا کے اندر جہاں بھی جائیں - ان میں بہت سی جگہوں میں پارلیامینٹ نظر آئے گی - پارلیامینٹ میں گورنمینٹ بھی ہوتی ہے اور اپوزیشن بھی ہوتا ہے - لیکن مجھے اس بات پر حیرت ہوتی ہے کہ جب ہم اپنے یہاں کی اپوزیشن پارٹیوں کو دیکھتے ہیں تو ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ کوئی چائنا سے آیا ہوا ہے - کوئی ماسکو سے آیا ہوا ہے اور کوئی امریکہ سے آیا ہوا ہے - ہمارے یہاں دنیا کے مختلف حصوں کے لوگ آتے ہیں اور محض جھگڑا کرنے کے لئے - عجیب حالت ہے - اپوزیشن کا کام تو یہ ہونا چاہئے کہ وہ اس ملک کو اپنا ملک سمجھے - اس ایڈمنسٹریشن کو اپنا ایڈمنسٹریشن سمجھے - اور پھر اس کے اندر جو خرابی ہو اس کو لائے - خرابی کو بتلا کر ایڈمنسٹریشن کو قائل کرے اور ملک کو فائدہ پہنچائے - لیکن ہمیں افسوس اس بات کا ہے کہ ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ نہ وہ اس ملک کو اپنا ملک سمجھتے ہیں نہ اس ایڈمنسٹریشن کو اپنا ایڈمنسٹریشن -

ہم یہاں پر ان کے دو فلکشنس دیکھ رہے ہیں - ایک تو اس ہاؤس کے اندر اور ایک اس ہاؤس کے باہر - ہاؤس میں ان کا جو فلکشن ہے اس کو آپ سب جانتے ہیں کہ وہ کیا کر رہے ہیں - ہاؤس کے باہر ہمارے بلرجی صاحب نے کہا کہ فلاں جگہ ریگریلچیمینٹ ہو گیا - یہ کس کی ذمہداری ہے - فلاں مزدور کو تکلیف ہوئی یہ کس کی ذمہداری

ہماوا نیشنل لس کون کر رہا ہے - ملک کو برباد کون کر رہا ہے - ہماری گورنمنٹ کو - جو کہ ملک کو فائدہ پہنچانا چاہتی ہے - اس کو کون چین نہیں لینے دیتا ہے - سب سمجھتے ہیں اپوزیشن ہم کو چین نہیں لینے دینا چاہتا ہے - یہ نہایت شرم کی بات ہے -

میں اپوزیشن کے لوگوں سے کہوں گا کہ یہ تجویز نو کانفیڈینس موشن نہ لاتے بلکہ ان کو چاہئے تھا کہ یو-پی- میں جاتے - بہار میں جاتے اور وہاں کے کھیتوں کو جلتے ہوئے دیکھتے- جس جگہہ ہوائی نہیں ہوئی ہے اس کو دیکھتے - جو جلتا پریشان ہے اس کو دیکھتے - اگر وہ ایسا کرتے تو ان کی ہمت نہیں ہوتی کہ یہاں پر نو کانفیڈینس موشن لاتے - بلکہ وہ گورنمنٹ کے ساتھہ جاتے اور جلتا کو مصیبت سے بچانے میں حکومت کی مدد کرتے - لیکن یہ انہوں نےنہیں کیا - کیا یہ کہ یہاں آ کر گورنمنٹ کو کریٹھسائز کرنا شروع کیا- جو بالکل جائیز نہیں -

میں کہتا ہوں کہ گورنمینٹ کرے کیا - تمام بہار میں سنہاز ہو گیا ہے - آپ دیکھیں ، تو ان کی آنکھوں میں آنسو آ جائیں گے - وہاں پر جانوروں کو پانی نہیں ملتا- جانوروں کو لوگ بہگا رہے ہیں کیونکہ ہے - میں کہتا ہوں کہ کروڑوں نہیں اربوں روپیوں کا نیشنل لس ہوا ہے - وہ کس نے کیا ہے - کیا ہم لوگوں نے کہا کہ اس قسم کی حرکتیں کرو - ٹرین جلا دو - تار کھول دو - چلتے ہوئے مسافروں کو - جو سفر میں جا رہے ہوں - تکلیف پہنچاو - آپ جانتے ہیں کہ سفر میں لوگوں کو کتنی تکلیفیں ہوتی ہیں - اس کو ہر چیز کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے - لیکن اس مصیبت کو کس نے بھڑکایا - شری بھرجی بتلائیں کہ یہ ذمہ داری کس کی تھی - ہماری کانگریس پارٹی کی یا اپوزیشن کی - آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ جو ایجیٹیشن شروع ہوئے - یہ جو بلد شروع ہوئے - بہار بلد - یو - پی بلد - بمبئی بلد - یہ کس نے کئے - یہ اپوزیشن پارٹیز نے کئے - ان بلدوں سے کیا کم نیشنل پراپرٹی کا لس ہوا ہے - ہماری اپوزیشن پارٹیز یہ سمجھہ رہی ہیں کہ ہمارے ملک کے اندر لوگوں کے انکھیں نہیں ہوں - وہ دیکھتے نہیں ہیں کہ

[شری محمد طاہر]

گھس گئیں - وہ دیکھ رہے تھے - انہوں نے کہا کہ اب یہ قائل ہو جائے گی - اتنی خدمت سے جو قائل نہیں ہوئی تھی وہ اب ہو جائے گی- وہ ایک جگہہ اُترے اور وہاں سے گھر آئے تو دیکھا کہ بیوی کونے میں چھپی ہوئی ہے - بہت پریشان - پوچھا کیا بات ہے - تو اُنھوں نے کہا کہ کیا بتلاؤں - ابھی میں نے دیکھا- معلوم نہیں کون فرشتہ تھا - اچھا آدمی معلوم ہوتا تھا - تمام -کن میں اُڑ کر اُدھر سے اِدھر جاتا رہا - مولانا نے سوچا کہ اب یہ قائل ہو جائے گی - انہوں نے غلطی سے کہہ دیا کہ ارے بھائی - تم نے دیکھا نہیں - وہ میں ہی تو تھا - بیگم صاحبہ نے کہا اچھا جناب تھے جب ہی تو تبھی تھوڑے اُڑ رہے تھے - فرض بیگم صاحبہ اپنی عادت کے مطابق شکایت سے باز نہ آئیں -

کانگریس نے ہزار جتن کئے - اس گورنمینٹ نے ملک کی خدمت کرکے تمام لوگوں کو سبھی چیزیں مہیا کیں- اور ہر قسم کی ترقیات میں لگی ہوئی ہے مگر اپوزیشن کی حالت یہ ہے کہ باوجود ترقیوں کے انہیں بیگم کی طرح شکایت کرنا اپنا شیوہ بنا لیا ہے - یہ حالت ہمارے اپوزیشن کی ہے - ہزار سہولتیں کیجئے لیکن وہ یہی کہیں گے کہ ٹھہراپن نہیں ہے-

نہ وہ کھانا دے سکتے ہیں ان کو نہ پانی دے سکتے ہیں - ایسی حالت میں آج اس ہاؤس میں کہا ہو رہا ہے - یہ بڑے شرم کی بات ہے -

مجھے اس بات پر ایک قصہ یاد آگیا - ذرا اس کو سن لیجئے- ایک مولوی صاحب تھے اور ان کی ایک بیوی تھی - کبھی میاں بیوی میں میل نہیں ہوتا تھا - لیکن مولوی صاحب برابر اپنی بیوی کو اچھی اچھی ساڑیاں دیتے تھے - زیورات دیتے تھے - لپ اسٹک دیتے تھے - تمام جتن کرتے تھے لیکن ان کی بیوی کسی بات سے خوش نہیں ہوتی تی - مولانا پریشان ہو گئے - ایک دن وہ گھر چھوڑ کر جنگل چلے گئے فقیر ہو کر - تپسیا کرتے کرتے انہوں نے یہ گن سیکھا کہ ہوا میں اُڑ جاتے تھے - جب انہوں نے اُڑنا سیکھ لیا تب کہا کہ اب جاکر مجھ میں کوئی گن آیا ہے -چلو گھر بیوی کو قائل کروں- چلاچہ وہ اُڑ کر اپنے گھر کے چاروں طرف اُڑنے لگے - ان کی بیگم صاحبہ اپنی سہیلی کے ساتھہ آنگن میں بیٹھی ہوئی تھیں - انہوں نے دیکھا تو کہا یہ کیا ! کر آیا - وہ بھائیں اور تو کے مارے گھر میں گھس گئیں - ایک دفعہ مولانا نے پھر ان کی - پھر دوسری طرف کو اُڑان کی - بیگم صاحبہ دوسرے کونے میں

شری محمد طاہر : ہاں کہتے ہو - پانی نہ برسنے پر نہ آپ کا اختیار ہے اور نہ ہمارا - اس سال پانی نہیں برسا تو ہو سکتا ہے کوئی گناہ کی بات ہوگی - نہیں تو یہ بات نہ ہوتی -

شری اونکار لال بھروانہ : کانگریس کے پاپ سے پانی نہیں آیا -

شری محمد طاہر : اپنے مہا پاپ کو نہیں دیکھتے - آپ کو بھی برسات پر اختیار نہیں ہے اور ہم کو بھی نہیں ہے - پانی نہیں برسا - سکھاڑ پڑ گیا تو ہم کیا کریں - ہم کوشش کریں گے کہ ایک آدمی بھی اس ملک کا سوکھے کی وجہ سے مرنے نہ پائے - دنیا کے جس کونے سے بھی ہو سکے گا ہم اس کو غلہ لا کر کھلائیں گے اور ہم ان کو زندہ رکھیں گے - اور ان کو ہم کانگریس زندہ باد کا نعرہ لگانے کا موقع دیں گے - ہم کبھی آپ کو موقع نہیں دیں گے کہ جس طرح سے آپ یہاں ہاؤس میں نقصان کر رہے ہیں اس طرح سے باہر جاکر بھی اس ملک کے لوگوں کو نقصان پہنچاتے رہیئے -]

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं आपका बड़ा अनुग्रहीत हूं कि आपने मुझे नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन पर बोलने का मौका दिया है । इस मोशन की फेल्योर का सब से बड़ा सबूत यह है कि जो मूवर महोदय हैं वह खुद गायब हैं । पब्लिक खुद समझेगी कि अपोजीशन के जो

ایک مائنیہ سدسیہ - ابھی تک نہیں گیا -

شری محمد طاہر : آپ کو تو ہماری تمام باتیں بری نظر آئیں گی - میں کہہ رہا تھا کہ ہم کو چاہیئے کہ ذرا انسانیت کے ساتھ تمام باتوں پر غور کرتے ہوئے سوچتے کہ یہ ملک ہمارا ہے - ہمیں اسے چلانا ہے - آپ کے سامنے یہ سوال ہونا چاہیئے کہ کبھی آپ بھی اس اپوزیشن میں آ سکتے ہیں - بھلے آج کانگریس اپوزیشن میں ہے - آپ کو چاہیئے کہ اپوزیشن کو مدد کیجیئے نہ کہ پریشان کیجیئے -

میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اپوزیشن والے کچھ بھی سوچتے ہوں - لیکن آپ کو یقین دلاتا ہوں اور سب کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ تمام اپوزیشن والے مل کر بھی اگر چاہیں کہ آفتاب پر دھول ڈال کر اس کی روشنی کو خراب کر دیں - تو بھی یہ آفتاب چمکتا رہے گا - اس لئے وہ اس بات کی کوشش نہ کریں - آفتاب پر دھول ڈالنے سے کیا فائدہ ہوگا - کانگریس گورنمنٹ ایمانداری کے ساتھ کام کرتی رہے گی - ہو سکتا ہے کہ ہم میں کوئی کمی ہو - آخر ہم انسان ہیں - لیکن اگر پانی نہیں برسا تو ہم کیا کریں -

ایک مائنیہ سدسیہ : ہاں

[श्री शिव नारायण]

लीडर हैं, जो मूवर हैं, वह भाग गए है । ताहिर साहब ने शुरू ही किया था कि वह रफूचक्कर हो गए । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हाउस में ऐसी हुल्लड़बाजी से काम नहीं चलेगा ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कल अपना भाषण जारी रखें ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Thursday, November 3, 1966/Kartika 12, 1888 (Saka).